

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

RECEIVED

DEC 30 1912

Publications Branch

MISGUIDED BENEVOLENCE

IN WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND OTHER CANADIAN CITIES WELL MEANING RELIGIOUS OR CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS ARE APPEALING TO THE PUBLIC FOR MONEY WITH WHICH TO SEND FOOD, CLOTHING AND CHRISTMAS CHEER INTO THE POVERTY STRICKEN HOMES OF THESE CITIES. IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES POVERTY HAUNTS THE DOORS OF THESE HUMBLE HOMES BECAUSE THE BREAD-WINNERS HAVE BEEN FORCED BY ECONOMIC PRESSURE TO ACCEPT LESS THAN A LIVING WAGE. YET MOST OF THESE POOR PEOPLE NEED ONLY A SQUARE DEAL AND NOT CHARITY. THEY ARE THE VICTIMS OF OUR SYSTEM OF LAND SPECULATION, PROTECTION AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGE GENERALLY. IF THE MISGUIDED PHILANTHROPISTS WOULD DEVOTE THEIR MONEY TO IMPROVING CONDITIONS, THESE UNFORTUNATES WOULD HAVE CHRISTMAS CHEER MORE THAN ONE DAY IN THE YEAR AND WOULD NOT BE HUMILIATED BY ACCEPTING AS A GIFT THAT WHICH THE CREATOR INTENDED TO BE THEIR RIGHT.

DECEMBER 25, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders
issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL
CHARTER 1854

Joint Accounts opened in the name of two or more persons,
each having the privilege of making withdrawals or deposits
over their own signature—a most convenient
arrangement between members of a family, or
between partners in an unincorporated business.

JOINT
ACCOUNTS

Winnipeg Office: **426 Main Street** W. A. Machaffie
Manager
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, L.L.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands
BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158
Telephone Garry 4783Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
WINNIPEG

To Our Readers

We are pleased to inform our subscribers that our mailing list has been completely revised. Arrangements have been made with the Railway Mail Service so that each reader of The Guide ought to have his paper on FRIDAY same week of issue at the latest, unless, of course, any unforeseen circumstance should arise. Every copy of our publication leaves this office not later than THURSDAY noon, each week, while the mail for points farthest away is forwarded on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. We are endeavoring to render prompt and satisfactory service.

Register Your Complaints

If the date on your label has not been altered after you have sent in your renewal, please inform us straight away. This is for your own protection as well as ours. We cannot possibly acknowledge receipt of every subscription we receive. If the date is extended on your label, this will be considered sufficient acknowledgement.

About Your Remittance

We respectfully suggest that our patrons remit by Express or Money Order. If currency is sent, do not fail to register your letter. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in an envelope.

Change of Address

As each number of The Guide is exhausted immediately after publication, it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we receive from our subscribers a full two weeks notice of any intended change of address. It is also necessary that our readers give their old as well as their new address.

Don't forget to report any irregularity
immediately to the

Circulation Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG - MAN.

THE LATEST COLUMBIA HORNLESS GRAPHOPHONE. \$45 VALUE FOR \$26

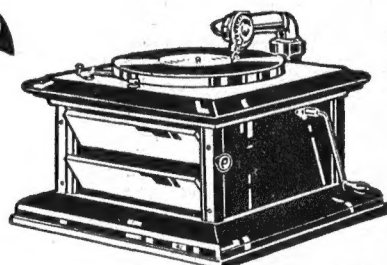
Here is the newest musical instrument in the field—a hornless Columbia Graphophone—offered at \$26 to those who want the latest improvement in Graphophones and yet who believe \$26 is enough to pay. We will supply on very easy terms if desired. Write for full particulars.

No "hornless talking machine" of any make so far offered at anything like this price has the Columbia features of the continuous tone chamber, the improved Columbia reproducer, the Columbia tapered tone arm, the tone-control shutters, faultless and noiseless Columbia motor, nor the musical tone-quality that those Columbia features unite to produce.

The Columbia hornless Graphophone "Eclipse" is 15½ in. square, beautifully

quartered oak; plays any disc record—all the recorded voices of the world's great artists without exception are at your command. Certainly price need no longer deprive you of the endless enjoyment that only a Columbia can bring. The "Eclipse" can be supplied in Mahogany Cabinet at \$32.50.

We have other Columbia models at all prices from \$20 to \$650. Complete illustrated list is sent free on application. Old machines of any make taken in exchange. Any model can be supplied for cash or on very easy monthly payments.



THE ECLIPSE
Oak, \$26; Mahogany, \$32.50.

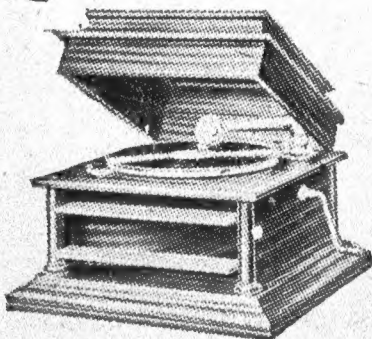
COLUMBIA RECORDS. Longest Life—Perfect Surface

Absolutely the best, perfect reproduction, longest wear, will play on any make of disc machine. Insist on having them. 30,000 records always in stock. Double side records, two different selections, 85 cents. Specially imported English, Irish and Scotch records. Your old favorite songs.

THE BEST IS THE COLUMBIA

You should hear Caruso, Bonci, Nordica, Tetrazzini, Nielson, Melba in Grand Opera, Harry Lauder, Collins and Harlan, Ada Jones in comic selections, Kubelik, Mischa Elman, Scharwenka, Hoffman in instrumental pieces, and many other artists on the Columbia Graphophone. You get the finest reproductions. The Living Voice of the Artist. We will supply the "Eclipse" or any Columbia Graphophone for cash or on very easy terms of payment. Send for full particulars. Cut out this Coupon and mail to us.

THE FAVORITE, \$65



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

Between the hornless Graphophone and the Grafonola there is this principal difference: In all models of the Grafonola all the mechanism is fully cabined—the reproducer operating beneath a lid or within a drawer, and the sound waves being led through the tone-arm to a tone chamber, where they are greatly amplified and thence thrown out through the opening, subject at will to regulation in volume, with the new device—the tone-control shutters. The Columbia Grafonola "Favorite" was the first instrument of this class to be offered for \$65 or near it—and we believe it is the best that can ever be made and sold at that price. The cabinet work is of the highest possible craftsmanship—the wood used being either selected grain quartered oak or strongly marked genuine mahogany, hand-polished. No finer finish is applied to a thousand-dollar piano. The instrument is 18½ inches square at the base and 13 inches high. When the top, which is especially deep, is raised, the surface of the turntable is on a level with the opening, thus being easily accessible. The turntable is revolved by a powerful three-spring drive motor.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 295
PORTAGE AVE.
WINNIPEG.

No. 66

WINNIPEG
PIANO CO.295 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me your new illustrated Machine Catalogue and interesting history of the Graphophone. I assume no obligation and all you send is to be mailed free.

Name

Street

City..... Province.....

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM NEEDED

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Sir George Murray, in his report on the public service of Canada, says that nothing impressed him so much as the almost intolerable burden which the present system of transacting business imposes upon ministers. They have too much to do, and do too much, too. Much of the time of the cabinet is taken up in dealing with minor matters. The suggestion is made that a committee of ministers should be appointed to review the whole of the duties now discharged by council and select those which can safely be left to individual ministers.

In regard to appointments and promotions in the service, a board of two or three ministers, with an equal number of permanent officials, might be constituted to consider them, and if approved the recommendation of the minister would take effect at once.

Abolish Patronage

In respect to appointments to the public service, recruiting by competitive examination has given general satisfaction. Nothing better has yet been suggested. It is of importance, however, to maintain a much higher standard of examination for the second than for the third division. Too many temporary clerks are employed. This should be discouraged in every possible way.

Sir George recommends that the outside service should be brought under the act of 1908, particularly as regards the post office, customs and inland revenue. In respect to promotions in the inside service, the commission should not interfere. The commission can have no personal experience of the man or his work. The intervention of the commissioners weakens their position with regard to first appointments.

On the other hand, he says, he discovered instances of heads and deputy heads, recommending promotions not exclusively on "merit" as the act directs, and that grave injustice had been done to officers who had been passed over.

KRUPP'S HUGE PROFITS

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The past twelve months of war, in which much-battered Turkey has fought Italy and the Balkan States, have been a period of huge profit for the Krupp gun works in Essen. The fiscal report of the company, made public to-day, showed a surplus for the year of \$12,500,000. The payment of \$1,250,000 for taxes, \$1,100,000 workmen's insurance, and \$1,750,000 for welfare work among the families of the 50,000 employees of the gun works, left a net profit of more than \$8,000,000. A 12 per cent. dividend was declared, 5 per cent. added to the reserve fund, and \$500,000 to the pension fund.

SEED GRAIN

We wish to advise all our readers that reduction of freight rates on seed grain will again go into effect on January 1, 1913, and continue until May 31. The reduced rate will be one-half of the regular rates, either on carloads or less. Many of you have first-class clean grain this year, good enough for seed. You can realize from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel more by selling it for seed than by marketing it in the usual manner. Let the other readers of The Guide know what you have by advertising on the classified page. For rates, etc., see page 16.

The Grain Growers' Guide

C. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.


The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V.

December 25th, 1912

Number 26



International Stock Food

DON'T let your horses run down during the winter and get so soft that they will lose flesh badly when you start your spring plowing. If horses are not worked regularly during the winter, they need the splendid tonic effects of **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD**, to tone up the digestive organs, enable them to get all the good out of their feed, prevent the blood from becoming overheated, and thus ward off disease.

LANGHAM, SASK., Jan. 26th, 1912.

"I have fed **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** for many years. I always have a 25 pound pail standing in my barn. I bought a pair of three year old colts and they were so worked down that my neighbors said I had been beat. When I bought the colts, they weighed 2400 lbs. I ploughed 25 acres and they weighed 2650—then I harvested 163 acres and threshed and hauled one carload to town, 6 miles. I weighed them again and they weighed 2850, and I said "They shall weigh 3000 before spring". Now, the Neighbors want to buy them but there's no chance". J. G. REMPEL.

For sale by dealers everywhere. Our \$1,000.00 Stock Book—sent free when we receive your name and address. **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.**

Raw Furs

Here is a reputable house where you can send your FURS, SKINS and PELTRIES with the knowledge that you will receive the very best prices obtainable. Established in 1898 by Mr. Richard M. Pierce, we have made gigantic strides in the Canadian West. The growth of our business necessitated the forming of a Limited Company and the taking of one of the most commodious premises in the City of Winnipeg in connection with the Fur Business. Mr. Pierce holds the position of Managing Director and every skin shipped in comes under his expert scrutiny. Consider this—we pay all express charges, remit in any form you request and you get absolute **FAIR PRICE TREATMENT**. Only under such conditions can a business expand. If you have not yet written for our price list "E," shipping tags, etc., you should do so immediately.

Profit by experience.—We are here to stay. We also handle Hides and Seneca Root.

PIERCE FUR CO., LTD.

KING AND ALEXANDER STS.

WINNIPEG, MAN

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily Capacity 300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To

SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man
Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. **TRY US.** Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

References: Royal and Union Banks.

P.O. Drawer 1746.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL IN UNITED STATES

Washington, Dec. 18.—J. Pierpont Morgan occupied the centre of the stage to-day before the so-called money trust investigating committee of the House of Representatives. Before his evidence was taken, Mr. Untermeyer was piling up statistics concerning the colossal financial operations of leading New York, Chicago and Boston institutions through so-called interlocking directorates. Mr. Morgan heard his own name and that of his firm referred to many times as tables were presented showing the affiliations of that concern with many other banks.

The chief point made in to-day's examination of Mr. Morgan, was that he favored allowing interstate corporations to deposit their funds in the hands of private bankers without restricting them to institutions under government supervision. He said this was a matter to be left to the discretion of the board of directors of the corporations in question. Mr. Morgan confirmed data prepared by members of the Morgan house, showing that sixty-six accounts with the Morgan firm in January last had deposits of \$68,113,000, and that 78 accounts on November 1, had deposits of \$81,968,000. This total capital, surplus and funded debt of these depositors, Mr. Untermeyer stated, was \$9,765,000,000. Mr. Morgan agreed to this. Prior to Mr. Morgan's examination, the committee heard testimony bearing on the so-called concentration of money and credits. This was presented in the form of charts prepared by Philip J. Scudder, which was placed in the record. This explanation showed that the charts dealt with the affiliation of 180 directors in 18 banks and trust companies in New York, Chicago and Boston. It showed that "these 180 men hold in all 746 directorships in 134 banks and trust companies, transportation and industrial incorporations, having total resources of capitalization of \$25,325,000,000. It also gave in detail affiliations of J. P. Morgan and company and other leading financial institutions in New York, Boston and Chicago.

THE ONLY DRAWBACK

Anxious Inquirer: "Is it true that for fifteen shillings I can insure my house for a thousand pounds?"

Clerk: "Quite true, madam. If your house burns down we pay you a thousand pounds."

Anxious Inquirer: "And do you make any inquiries as to how the fire originated?"

Clerk: "Certainly. We make the most careful inquiries."

Anxious Inquirer: "Ah! I thought there was a catch somewhere."—The Spectator.

PRESENTED AT COURT

One of the young men attached to the American embassy, at Berlin, tells a story to illustrate that modern advertising can come even with the etiquette of courts.

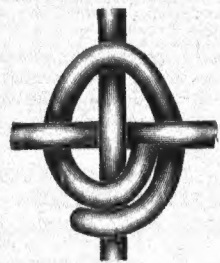
A young American woman wished to be presented at the court of the king of Saxony. The high officials, having inquired into her social standing at home, objected. They represented to her that the king could scarcely receive the daughter of a retail boot seller.

The young woman cabled home and told her father the situation. The next morning she received this answer:

"Can't call it selling. Practically giving them away. See advertisements."

That solved the difficulty. She was presented as the daughter of an eminent philanthropist.

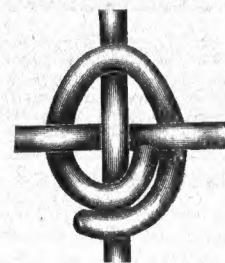
WIRE FENCE PRICES



To be Advanced January 15th, 1913

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED

SARNIA - ONTARIO



Owing to the continued advance on all steel products, all wire Fence Manufacturers have been notified by their wire makers that after January first wire will cost them several dollars per ton more than they were obliged to pay during 1912. Consequently, after that date we must increase our price of fence. It is unusual for the consumer to be given a chance to save paying the advance, but we are going to give the Farmer an opportunity to get his fence for another season at the low price. Now we have a contract with our wire makers to furnish us with all the wire we can use prior to December 31st at the old prices, and we are giving you an opportunity to buy before January 15th at the old price. This opportunity will give you a larger return for your investment than anything we know of; PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW and save yourself what would go to the steel manufacturers after the first of the year. ANY ORDERS RECEIVED BY US PRIOR TO MIDNIGHT OF JANUARY 15th, 1913, IF ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE, WE WILL GUARANTEE TO FILL AT THE PRICES GIVEN BELOW OR AS SHOWN IN OUR CATALOGUES; on January sixteenth our prices for fencing will advance as shown below. State in your order if you wish your fence shipped at once or at a later date. Remember that our January advance is brought about through the wire market advancing. Prices on wire have advanced to every fence manufacturer in Canada as well as ourselves, and their new prices will be proportionally several cents per rod higher than our direct to the farmer prices. We still give you the saving of dealers' profits and agents' commissions. Don't let this opportunity slip by, SEND IN YOUR ORDER NOW. Manufacturers seldom give the farmer notice that will protect him. We prefer to buy wire at a low price and give it to you at the low price rather than pay wire makers an advance, and then have to charge you the difference.

The Sarnia Fence Company's direct to farmer policy has saved the farmers of Canada many thousands of dollars. We shipped over seven hundred car loads of Royal Fence during 1912. We number our pleased customers by the hundreds of thousands. The above offer is another proof of our loyalty to the farmer. We propose to protect him to the utmost of our ability. Our well known guarantee—YOUR MONEY BACK, AND WE PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS IF DISSATISFIED—holds good on every Bale of Royal Fence. READ THE PRICES, GET YOUR ORDER IN TO-DAY, SAVE FOR YOURSELF WHAT HAS NEVER BEEN OFFERED TO THE FARMER BEFORE.

5-40-0 Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	17c	Price after Jan. 15th.	19c	9-48 Same as 9-48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	29c	Price after Jan. 15th.	31c
6-40-0 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	19c	Price after Jan. 15th.	21c	10-50 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 3/4, 5 1/2, 6, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	31c	Price after Jan. 15th.	33c
7-40-0 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	21c	Price after Jan. 15th.	23c	11-54 Has 11 line wires, 54 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 3/4, 5 1/2, 6, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	35c	Price after Jan. 15th.	37c
8-34 Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 3/4, 5 1/2, 6, 8. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	25c	Price after Jan. 15th.	27c	15-50P Stock and Poultry Fence has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod. Top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	35c	Price after Jan. 15th.	37c
8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	26c	Price after Jan. 15th.	28c	Staples, galvanized, 1 1/4 in., per box 50 lbs. if ordered before January 15th	1.40	Price after Jan. 15th.	1.50
7-48-0 Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	22c	Price after Jan. 15th.	24c	Brace wire (soft), 25 lb. coil, each if ordered before January 15th	75c	Price after Jan. 15th.	85c
8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	27c	Price after Jan. 15th.	29c	Barb wire, galvanized (two point), 80 rod spools, each, if ordered before January 15th	2.00	Price after Jan. 15th.	2.25
9-48-0 Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod if ordered before January 15th	27c	Price after Jan. 15th.	29c	Stretcher—An all-iron stretcher, top and bottom draw, very heavy chain. Extra single wire stretcher and splicer, freight paid with fence orders only, if ordered before January 15th.	7.50	Price after Jan. 15th.	7.50
Farm Gate, made of 1 1/2 tubing filled with all No. 9 wire, 12x48. Each	\$4.00	Farm Gate, 13 x 48. Each	\$4.25	Farm Gate, 14 x 48. Each	\$4.50	Walk Gate, 3 1/2 x 48. Each	\$3.00

The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat lines not included), south of North Bay in old Ontario. We do not prepay freight on gates, stretchers, barb wire, brace wire or staples, except when ordered shipped with fence. All fence in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls only.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the North-West may deduct 2c per rod from the above prices of fence, 25c from the gates, stretcher and barb wire, 10c from the brace wire, and 15c from the staples; customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. Remember, after January 15th the higher prices must be used. Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying your freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your local dealer or agent will ask you. We urge you to get your order to us before January 15th, in order to save the advance. Remit cash with order and we will guarantee the price. Order to-day.

These prices on fence are less than the actual cost of the wire in the open market to-day, and in order to prevent speculators from ordering large quantities, thus depriving the farmer of this benefit, we reserve the right to refuse any orders which in our judgment would come under this head.

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED - SARNIA, ONT.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 25th, 1912

A Merry Christmas

To our readers one and all the members of The Guide staff send their warmest personal wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

WHERE ARE THE PEACE ADVOCATES?

For several years past a number of prominent public men and leading newspapers in Canada have vigorously advocated international peace and disarmament. They have carried on a splendid campaign towards this most desirable end and have received able assistance from the pulpit. Since the two naval policies have come before the people, however, most of these peace advocates have disappeared into the ranks of the advocates of one or other of the naval policies. They are now in favor of armament and preparation for the war which they had taught us to believe was impossible. It calls to mind the attitude of two other peace advocates in Great Britain, Richard Cobden and John Bright. These two men gave to Great Britain free trade, which proved the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century. They then tried to educate the people towards international peace and disarmament, even going to the length of condemning the British Government for its part in the Crimean war. Despite the splendid service these two patriots had done for their fellow citizens, their labors for peace were rewarded by being driven out of Parliament and suffering untold indignities at the hand of a war crazed populace. But the two heroes stood bravely by their principles and happily lived to be restored to public favor. Their names still stand at the front in the roll of Britain's greatest sons and the grateful people now admit that the Crimean war was a blunder and that Cobden and Bright were true patriots. There is a lesson in the history of the lives of these two men for the peace advocates of every land, Canada included.

MARK YOUR BALLOT

There are yet some thousands of our readers who have not marked the ballot in the issue of December 11. We had hopes that every reader was sufficiently interested in the eight questions to mark the ballot at once. This is the only opportunity ever offered to the western farmers to give a free and independent expression of opinion upon these eight vital questions. Every man's mind is certainly made up in regard to at least some of the questions and the others may be left blank. Please take The Guide of two weeks ago and look up the ballot on page 19. Vote either "yes" or "no" on those questions upon which you have decided. Let us make this first real referendum as good as possible. The polls will not be closed for another two weeks which will allow even those farthest from the railways plenty of time to get their ballots to us.

Earl Russell, grandson of Lord John Russell, and one of the leading members of the British nobility, has joined the Fabian Society, an organization of socialistic leanings. The earl is particularly in favor of the nationalization of the land. Can one imagine our Canadian knights and millionaires actively engaged in destroying their special class privileges?

UNIVERSITIES AND THE PEOPLE

It has been the unhappy fate of the common people time out of mind to find those agencies which should be strongest in their defence actually ranged along with their bitterest foes. Where should we look for the carrying out of the principles of real brotherhood if not to the Christian Church, and yet the Church has more than once been the champion of injustice, the defender of privilege, and the advocate of such iniquities as the slave trade and the liquor traffic. Where should one be surer of finding a friend of genuine democracy than in the press since it has gained complete freedom from governmental control, and yet if the press has been freed from official regulations, it has largely been brought under a still worse bondage, in becoming too often the mouthpiece of big business, willing to deceive the people to serve the interests of their unscrupulous masters. Of like complexion is the influence of many of the great universities of today. Just when the people were hoping that the principles of true democracy were at least enveloping the land, various reports have disturbed this happy dream, by showing many centres of learning to be hot beds of snobbery where the money power rules supreme. Governor Wilson's stern but unsuccessful struggle to reform Princeton University when president of that institution is a case in point.

What of our Canadian universities? Among the students there is probably as democratic an equality as anywhere, but are the universities themselves standing for the fullest democracy? Grave problems, and many of them, are confronting the people of today. Have the universities no word of help to give? The land is flooded with the plausible fallacies and half-baked theories of Privilege and no end of advice is offered by well-paid spokesmen of the giant interests whose only concern is to defend and continue the existing order. In all this confusion of tongues, this Babel of ignorance and avarice, how comes it that so many trained college professors are as silent as the tomb? Have they no eyes to see what everyone else can see—the toiling masses being chained to the chariot wheels of Greed? And if they see the growing impoverishment and enslavement of the people who should be more free and unfettered in declaring the whole truth, the rights and the wrongs of society, than the experts in our college halls? Unfettered! "Ah, there's the rub." What means this oppressive silence, if not that many centres of light and leading have fallen under the influence of plutocracy, the rule of wealth? Notable exceptions, to be sure, are not wanting, yet the professors who fearlessly oppose the fundamental wrongs of the day are so few as to be marked men. An exposure of the iniquities of the Standard Oil octopus, for instance, can hardly be expected from the University of Chicago, which has received about \$25,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller. One wonders what would happen if the faculty of Political Science at Toronto University began showing up the cruel burden of land monopoly, when the head of the Provincial Government, Sir James Whitney, explodes with anger at the very mention of Henry George, and when Sir Edmund Walker presides at the Board of Governors? Every one knows how Andrew Carnegie has lavished his millions on colleges, \$400,000 to Queen's being one of his latest gifts. Ungracious as it seems to look a gift horse in the mouth, his wide-reaching pension scheme for all college professors has a sinister aspect, when one links this with all the other forces being brought to bear against democracy and radicalism in the halls of learning. It looks

as though the unholy forces of mammon, alarmed at the rising tide of popular rebellion against their rule, were making a concerted effort to capture the citadels of higher instruction throughout the land. From these halls come the leaders of the people in politics, pulpit and press. If the fountain is defiled the stream cannot be pure. Are our universities sound?

LET US DESERVE BETTER

It is frequently said by deep students of the world's history that the people of every country receive as good government as they deserve. Whether this statement can be accepted without some qualification is debatable, but there is enough truth in it to cause much reflection. No one believes that our Provincial and Federal Governments in Canada are all that they should be. Who is to blame for this condition? We feel that considerable blame is attachable to many politicians and public men, but undoubtedly a great deal of the blame lies with the people themselves. No people in Canada are as actively interested in public questions or as keen for legislative reform as those in the Prairie Provinces. The Guide has vigorously supported the cause of the western people for the past four years and will continue to do so in the future, but it would be folly to blind ourselves to the weaknesses in our own ranks. We have shown up the weaknesses of the politicians very fully and not without good results. Let us now examine ourselves with equal frankness, and see if the result will not be even more beneficial.

The source of our government is the people, and undoubtedly the moral standard of the government cannot rise much higher than the moral standard of the people it represents—though it may fall considerably below that standard. To-day large contributions are made to the political campaign funds by corporations in payment for legislative favors, past and future. In the three Prairie Provinces we elect twenty-seven members to the House of Commons. The expense of electing the majority of these members is from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each, and some undoubtedly spend more. If this money was contributed by the corporations it is quite natural for the corporations to expect returns in the way of favorable legislation. If, on the other hand, these expenses were largely from the pockets of the candidates, they naturally would feel that it should be repaid to them. Let us take the case of a western member who spends say \$6,000 from his own pocket. He will have four sessions at Ottawa, unless an election is called sooner. His sessional indemnity is \$2,500 per session, or \$10,000 for the four sessions, which average about six months each. His personal expenses at Ottawa will be at least \$1,200, as a member of Parliament has a certain position to maintain, and he has his family to look after in addition. If he leaves his family at home it will cost them less than to live in Ottawa, but it is too much to ask of a man that he isolate himself from his family for six months every year. His own expenses for the four sessions would thus be about \$4,800, leaving \$5,200 for the support of his family and to meet his election expenses. It is easy to see that such a member is going to be a loser. Unless he has considerable money and an exceedingly high sense of public duty it will be easy for him to fall into temptation and accept favor in return for favor. He cannot afford to be independent unless he has considerable independent resources at the back of him. Naturally, if such a man desires to remain in Parliament he will desire to keep on good terms with his party, as, otherwise, at the next election

his own party will see that he does not get the party nomination.

It will be pointed out that we have accounted for only six months of each year, and that the member has the remaining six months to attend to his own business. This argument holds good to a certain extent for Quebec and Ontario members who can spend every week end at home during the session, but the member who lives in the Prairie Provinces is practically compelled to give up any business he may have as he cannot get home from the opening to the closing of the session without losing considerable time, and he is only allowed fifteen days away from the session without being docked \$15 a day. If he desires to come home for the Christmas holidays he has a free pass on the railroad, which is now statutory and not a gift by the railways, but that does not pay the travelling expenses for his family, nor for his berth and meals on the train, nor for the time he spends in travelling. If he is fortunate enough to be the head of a big concern that will run satisfactorily during his absence, all well and good, but how many farmers could carry on their business successfully being absent six months in the year. But further than this, a good, honest member between sessions will have to travel over his constituency and meet the people, explain the work of the session and ascertain their needs. Also, if he is to do good work he should visit other parts of Canada, in order to see what others are doing. If he does this his \$2,500 per year will leave him poorer every year.

The point we want to make is that present conditions largely tend to hand over political control to men of independent means or of low standards of public morality. We are not by any means placing all members of Parliament in these classes, but the tendency of the times is towards that end. We would also point out that many members of Parliament are expected to donate liberally to nearly every church and community organization in their constituency. There is \$5 each for the many local hockey clubs, \$5 each for the local base-ball clubs, \$10 for church building funds, and endless other requests. If this condition is to continue it is quite obvious that we cannot have in Parliament the men who will accurately and fearlessly represent the people in the Prairie Provinces. What, then, is to be done? How are we to get the representatives we want? Can it be done otherwise than by the people themselves paying all the expenses of the candidates they nominate to represent them? Many farmers do contribute to the expenses of the candidate they support, even giving them actual aid during the campaign. But how many farmers do not contribute anything to the expenses or to the work of the campaign. Undoubtedly there should be a law limiting the expenses of all candidates, and also, compelling the publication of contributions to the campaign fund, before as well as after the election. But before that happy time arrives is there not something can be done to improve conditions. Let us suppose that the farmers in a certain rural constituency decide that they would like to have a certain man represent them at Ottawa. Let us suppose that the only thing they ask of this man is his time and talent, and that the farmers themselves contribute every cent of the candidate's expenses, and each farmer devotes as much time as he can to the work of the campaign, and that the candidate is not asked for any subscription to local institutions. If the candidate is elected he is then an independent man, and can afford to stand by the people who elected him. His sessional indemnity of \$2,500 will meet his legitimate expenses and he knows he can vote for what he believes to be right, without fearing any corporations or any political leaders. He can also be assured of re-election if he honestly works in the interest of his own people. This is merely one phase of the question that is brought up by a consideration of the statement at the beginning

of this article. We will be glad to have it discussed by our readers and believe that much good can come from a frank discussion of the conditions as we have shown them. We will deal with the subject further later on.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE

One of the most important questions now prominently before the Canadian public is that of the control of railway corporations. The fact that freight, express and telegraph charges are exorbitant and that they are considerably higher in the West than in the East, has been amply demonstrated, and it is evident that there will be continued agitation in the West until this unfair discrimination, at least, is removed. The question, however, is not only one of discrimination between East and West, or even of rates. We are face to face with the position that either the people, through the government, must control the railways, or the railways, through the government, will control the people. Nominally, and according to the law, the government controls the railways at present, but judging from actual experience it would seem that the railways do pretty much as they please and that the chief functions which the government performs are to grant the requests of the railways, guarantee their bonds, and give them subsidies in cash and lands. The right of the public to control the railways cannot be questioned. If a railway company was an ordinary private business enterprise, enjoying no special privilege which could not be obtained by any citizen, the public might not have any right to interfere with their charges or to enquire what profits they secured, but the Canadian railways are very far from being in that position. A railway franchise in itself contains very valuable privileges. It gives the railway company the right to take any man's land by expropriation if it is required for the purposes of the railway. A railway may cross public highways and do many things which a private business man may not do. And in Canada railways have been given huge sums of money and immense areas of land, and the credit of the nation has been pledged to enable money to be borrowed at low rates of interest. Railways are relieved of taxes, and the taxes of private individuals are higher in consequence. Everything possible has been done by Canadian governments to make the cost of providing means of transportation as low as possible, with the intent that the service to the public should be the best and the charges the lowest. The result, however, has been to create an immense monopoly so powerful that it can often dictate to the government, and which operates the railways, which have been created with public funds and public credit, not in the interests of the public, but in the interests of the shareholders and officials. The extent to which the public has assisted the Canadian Pacific Railway is told in a series of articles which is concluded in this issue of The Guide. We trust that our readers will carefully study these articles and so place themselves in a position to form an intelligent opinion as to the rights of the public in this matter. If the C.P.R. had been built directly by the government it would probably not have cost the public one cent more than it has done. Canada has paid for the C.P.R. and might have owned it and operated it for the benefit of the people. Instead, it is owned by 25,000 shareholders, and operated for their benefit. And of these 25,000 shareholders only 2,000 are residents of Canada.

For the week ending December 7, the Canadian Pacific Railway earnings amounted to \$2,771,000, an increase of \$293,000 or 12 per cent. over the corresponding week last year. For the same week the Canadian Northern Railway earnings amounted to \$567,900, an increase of \$106,300, or 23 per cent. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway earnings

for the same week amounted to \$1,005,097, an increase of 11 per cent. over last year. The total of these three roads for this one week amounted to \$4,343,097. With the railways skimming off between four and five million dollars every week, a large share of which at this season comes from the grain growers of the West, is it any wonder that there is not as much money in circulation as might be expected? Money may be scarce for country merchants, wage earners, salaried workers, and the people generally, but the railways make sure of their millions first and foremost.

Since the two naval policies have been announced at Ottawa every Liberal considers Premier Borden's policy to be decidedly unsound and in fact dangerous to the future growth and self-respect of the Canadian nation. In fact the Liberals have completely condemned the Conservative policy. The Conservatives, on the other hand, declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is playing party politics and that the Liberal naval policy will tend to separate Canada from the Empire. In fact the Conservatives regard the Liberal naval policy as a complete mistake. But though the two parties disagree with each other, yet they both unite in condemning equally honest patriotic citizens who cannot agree with either of these policies. Surely the situation thus prevailing is sufficient indication that the wisest policy in connection with the navy is to submit the question to a referendum of the people.

We appreciate the co-operation of those of our readers who have sent in their renewal subscriptions so promptly. But there are still several thousand who have not yet renewed. Many of these subscriptions do not expire until some time in January, but we want our readers to send their renewals in advance and thus save us a lot of work and expense in the office. Please renew at once for from one to five years, as best suits you. Don't wait till we have to send you several notices because they all cost money and we have no money to spare. If our old friends help us in this way it gives us more freedom to secure new friends.

If the naval question is to be discussed from the loyalty standpoint it would be well to consider the tariff we impose on British goods. Of what use is it for the Canadian people to talk of their love of the Mother Country and then show it by placing prohibitive tariffs on goods from this same Mother Land. What is the Mother Land but its people? What is the use of telling them we love them and then punish them by keeping them out of our markets when they allow us free access to theirs. The loyalty argument should be dropped.

It is very interesting to have the western organ of the manufacturers, known as "Country Life in Canada," pegging away at The Guide. We would suggest that this organ alter its name to "Country Death in Canada," which would be more appropriate, considering its teachings. This journal might also interest its handful of readers by explaining how much assistance it gets from the protectionists in return for preaching protection and snarling at The Guide.

The Krupp gun works', of Germany, annual report shows a surplus for the year just ended of \$12,500,000. A 12 per cent. dividend was declared and 5 per cent. was added to the reserve fund. Verily, war is a paying business—for the armor manufacturers.

When the navy question has exhausted the eloquence of the politicians it is to be hoped they will devote themselves to some of the vital problems, such as reducing the burden of taxation on the common people and compelling the rich to bear a fair share.

Britain's Greatest Victory

1838-1847

By J. A. Stevenson

ARTICLE VI.

Free Trade At Last Triumphs

In this startling development the League had played a most important part and they determined to push their advantage home. They held a mass meeting in Manchester and announced other meetings throughout the country. Sir James Graham warned Peel that the Anti-Corn Law ferment was about to commence and that it would be the most formidable movement of modern times. The chief reason why the ports were not thrown open at once was the knowledge that the League was strong enough to prevent them from being shut again. The landlords were inclined to chance the issue of the next six months rather than part with their precious law, but the storm of agitation began in good earnest. The Duke of Wellington was bitter in his opposition, but Cobden warned him that notwithstanding all his victories in the field he had never yet entered into a contest with Englishmen in which he was not beaten. Meanwhile the Queen sent for Lord John Russell and asked him to form a ministry. Lord John wrote and asked Cobden to accept the somewhat subordinate office of vice-president of the Board of Trade. Cobden courteously declined, preferring to remain as the out-of-doors advocate of free trade. He said that he could render more efficient assistance in carrying out the free trade policy in that position than in any official capacity. Lord John was unable to form a ministry; all his possible colleagues had agreed to the repeal of the Corn Laws, but other differences arose.

Peel Changes His Mind

On the failure of his rival Peel withdrew his resignation and resumed the duties of Premier. He believed he could carry his party with him, but he signally failed and Lord Stanley and the Protectionists withdrew. The Tory party had tolerated his passing of Catholic Emancipation which he had opposed for years, but the majority of them would not follow him in a second reversal of traditional policy. Peel has been described as a most laboriously conscientious man and it was his conscience which became involved in the change of commercial policy. He could, as he told Cobden afterwards, have parried the power of the League for three or four years, but he had come to the conclusion

that the maintenance of the tariffs was not only unsound but dangerous, not only impolitic but unjust. He believed that no man had a right to the title of statesman who had not the courage to change his course on being convinced of some error. He accordingly took upon himself the onus of the task of repealing the Corn Laws. When Peel first left office, Cobden openly exulted in his downfall, but some of his friends remonstrated with him and he admitted that his outburst had been indiscreet and in bad taste. By way of reparation he proceeded to organize the League in order to give efficient support to the Premier. Another great meeting was held in Manchester, where it was resolved to collect a quarter of a million sterling; £60,000 was subscribed on the spot. The League publicly and frankly promised their whole support to Sir Robert Peel in carrying out his measures for free trade. A few weeks later an opportunity occurred in Parliament and Peel and Cobden finally made up all their differences with mutual apologies and expressions of esteem.

Nation Behind Free Trade

After the session opened, the Premier announced his proposals. There was to be total but not immediate repeal of the Corn Laws; three years must elapse before the ports were fully opened and during this interval there was to be a sliding scale. The Protectionists demanded an appeal to the country, but Cobden met them with defiant tests of national opinion. He proved that four-fifths of the Conservatives of the Northern towns were followers of Peel and there was no chance of protection gaining a numerical majority. It might carry the pocket boroughs and certain special county preserves but a majority gleaned from such a source could not face the vast moral preponderance of public opinion which was as yet inadequately represented in Parliament. The first reading was passed by a majority of 337 to 240 and then the question of Ireland occupied the attention of Parliament. The ministry introduced a Coercion Bill which the Whigs opposed and as a result there was a curious balance of factions.

Corn Bill Becomes Law

Lord John Russell and the Whigs were

opposed to the Coercion Bill for Ireland which Peel's ministry proposed and there was a danger that an alliance between them and the Tories, now led by brilliant but unfortunate Lord George Bentinck, might turn Peel out of office. Cobden hoped that Peel would seize such an opportunity to dissolve and set about the formation of a mixed progressive party in which the League could be incorporated. He was much annoyed at the attempt to parade the Whig aristocracy as ardent Free Traders. However, the crisis passed and after twelve nights and 103 speeches the bill passed its first reading. The amendment of C. P. Villiers that repeal should be immediate as well as total was lost by a huge majority. On March 27, the Corn Bill was read a second time by a majority of 88 and it finally passed the Commons on May 16, by a majority of 96. The Peers, though the proposal was disagreeable to most of them, including the Whigs, made a much less effective opposition than was commonly anticipated. The second reading was carried by 211 against 164. Amendments were moved in committee but failed to meet acceptance and Lord Stanley declined to divide the House on the third reading. The Conservative Peers acted on the policy laid down by Peel himself when he took over the leadership of the party, that when a political battle has been lost decisively by the Tory party in the House of Commons the defeat should be accepted as final. His successors should have remembered this doctrine in 1910.

A note from Cobden to his wife is interesting. It runs:—

"My Dearest Kate,—Hurrah! hurrah! the Corn Bill is law, and now my work is done. I shall come down tomorrow morning by the six o'clock train in order to be present at a council meeting at three and shall hope to be home in time for a late tea."

The League Dissolves

In such wise was the battle for free trade fought and won in Great Britain. It was the irony of fate that on the very day on which Peel's great measure passed the Lords his ministry was beaten in the Commons on the Irish Coercion Bill by a coalition of Whigs and Protectionists. It soon became obvious from the mild attacks of the Protectionists that the free trade

triumph was more than a temporary victory and that its principles were deeply instilled in the mind of the nation. The League had no interest in the varying fates of the two historic parties and it was determined to dissolve at once. When the final meeting was held and the announcement was made by the chairman that the Anti-Corn Law League stood conditionally dissolved it is said that "a deep silence fell upon them all as they reflected that they were about to finally separate with friends with whom they had been long and closely connected and that they had no longer in common to pursue all the objects which had been the most cherished of their lives."

Many men had aided in the work and had given freely of their time and money, but the names with which the triumph of free trade in England will ever be most closely connected are Richard Cobden, Sir Robert Peel and John Bright. The story of the contest may well be concluded by recounting the generous peroration which Sir Robert Peel made on the eve of his final resignation.

Peel's Generous Tribute

"In reference to our proposing these measures I have no wish to rob any person of the credit which is justly due to him from them. But I may say that neither the gentlemen sitting on the benches opposite, nor myself, nor the gentlemen sitting around me—I say that neither of us are the parties who are strictly entitled to the merit. There has been a combination of parties together with the influence of the Government, has led to the ultimate success of the measures. But, Sir, there is a name which ought to be associated with the success of these measures: it is not the name of the noble Lord, the member for London, neither is it my name. Sir, the name which ought to be, and which will be associated with the success of these measures is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason, expressed by an eloquence, the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned—the name which ought to be and will be associated with these measures is the name of Richard Cobden. Without scruple, Sir, I attribute the success of these measures to him."

The C.P.R. and Taxation

By John W. Ward

This is the Concluding article of the Series on the History and Financing of the C.P.R. Here the privileges which the C.P.R. enjoys in exemptions from Taxation are dealt with and suggestions are made as to the means which should be employed to make the railway the servant of the People

The Canadian Pacific Railway, as is well known, has never paid taxes either upon its land grant or upon the railway, stations, shops or other property used for the purpose of working the road. The exemption of the railway and railway property from taxation was provided for by the original charter of the company, which contains the following clause:—

"The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock, appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any province hereafter to be established or by any municipal corporation therein."

Some idea of the value of this exemption may be obtained from the assessment rolls of the city of Winnipeg. In that one municipality, Canadian Pacific property to the value of \$8,115,000 was exempted from taxation in 1912. If this property had belonged to any one else taxes amounting to \$97,380 would have been collected, but the

Canadian Pacific Railway paid not a dollar. Since 1883 the Canadian Pacific Railway has been saved under this clause no less than \$1,174,202 in taxes in the City of Winnipeg alone.

The right of the Canadian Pacific Railway to enjoy freedom from taxation on its railway property has never been questioned. It is a right deliberately conferred upon the company by parliament because the Canadian Pacific

Railway was practically a public work, constructed mainly at the expense of the Dominion for the benefit of all the provinces. But with that privilege conferred by parliament goes the obligation imposed upon the company of giving an efficient service at the minimum of cost.

A Legal Quibble

The exemption from taxation of the

land grant of the company rests on a totally different basis. In the original contract between the Dominion and the Canadian Pacific Railway, it was provided that "the lands of the company in the northwest territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown." The contract was made in 1881, and by 1884 the company had earned the grant, and the land had been surveyed ready for them to make their selection and take possession. It was expected therefore that the twenty years would expire in 1904, which seems to have been reasonable. But after the twenty years had expired and municipalities and school districts in which the Canadian Pacific lands were situated endeavored to collect taxes, the lawyers employed by the company made the claim that the twenty years did not date from the time the land grant was given to the company, but from the time the company took patent. At that time the Canadian Pacific Railway had not finished selecting its lands, and practically all the land for which

C.P.R. EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST 12 YEARS

	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings and receipts	Available for Dividends	Rate of dividend per cent.
1901	\$20,885,203	\$18,745,828	\$13,042,800	\$5,736,965	5
1902	37,503,053	23,417,141	15,044,739	7,334,825	5
1903	43,957,373	28,120,527	17,123,658	10,071,460	5½
1904	46,469,132	32,256,027	15,904,373	8,318,276	6
1905	50,481,882	35,006,763	17,059,751	9,105,686	6
1906	61,669,758	38,696,445	24,042,760	16,592,215	6
1907	72,217,527	46,914,218	27,607,789	19,156,033	7
1908	71,384,173	49,591,807	24,446,999	15,676,922	7
1909	76,313,320	53,357,748	25,262,060	15,835,028	7
1910	94,989,490	61,149,534	37,175,668	27,258,728	7½
1911	104,167,808	67,467,977	37,818,180	27,807,109	10
1912	123,319,541	80,021,298	44,402,691	33,877,754	10

Continued on Page 19

The Car Shortage Problem

Practical Suggestions by F. W. Green

F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, appeared before the Railway Commission at Calgary, on November 25, and addressed the Commission as follows:

I would like to present to you the present conditions re the car question. Business men as well as farmers are now joining in the universal cry of "car shortage and grain blockade." "Send us cars," "Wheat in millions to exchange for money," are the cries of farmers and business men. The statement of leading officials of the C.N.R. and G.T.P. authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, there is now and is bound to be a great shortage of cars. The combined reports of the railways up to the present have been optimistic. They have 13,000 more box cars and 100 more locomotives on the C.P.R. than last year, and hundreds of miles of double track, beside largely increased terminal capacity at the head of the lakes. The G.T.P. has 3,500,000 bushels more terminal space than last year, fifty new locomotives and thousands of new box cars. The C.N.R. claims 3,500 more box cars than last year, with increased power. We have had the flatest of weather and every possible opportunity has been given the railroads to show what they can do, and now the elevators are running over in the early part of November. When will Canadians wake up to the possibility of our grain fields?

Listen to the press reports: Regina, Nov. 18—"A million bushels per day passing Regina." Ottawa, Nov. 6—"Canada will export one hundred and four million bushels of wheat this year." Regina, Nov. 5—"Cost of living grows in Regina." Winnipeg Press, Nov. 3—"Grain market all gone to pieces." Saskatoon Press, Nov. 6—"Farmers should buy grain tanks to store their grain." Everything high but what farmers sell, that is a cheap drug.

The tremendous increase in wages and general expense of handling the crop, the decrease in price of the crop, the rush after the early market and the attempt to evade the carrying cost of grain, all tend to intensify and aggravate the condition and take away the farmers' profit. It takes from two to three years of skilful labor of hand and brain, hard work and careful organization, to produce grain. Sixty per cent of what a farmer gets for a bushel of it must go to pay for the various materials used in its production, invested from one to three years at high interest charges before the farmer can offer his labor product on the market in the shape of grain. He has been in contest with the rigors of winters, snow drifts, the summer droughts and excessive rains, excessive heats and killing summer frosts, plunging through mud and blinding dust storms, fears of the hail scourge, fighting weeds, mosquitoes and sand flies. He has begged for credit and has been humiliated either by refusal, duns or threats for interest and repayment. His labor—the red golden wheat or blood colored flax—is a drug on the market. No one to buy. Simply owing to the inability and insufficiency in this mechanical age of our leading Canadians to devise an adequate plan to take this product off the farmer's hands and give him in return the medium of exchange. At the end of his crop year the farmer, in addition to all his other duties and functions, is asked to be the "Joseph" of the nation and store its food for a year and hand it out to dealers and city bred people as they may demand and the convenience of railroads, at what price they may see fit to set upon it.

Farmers Exploited

The system in operation never was devised to serve the farmers satisfactorily. The whole country has been looked upon as a great hunting ground. The farmer has been the game and the speculators or ambitious non-sweatable gamblers, the hunters, regarding the product and the land itself, as well as the administration of our currency system, as their own peculiar preserve.

The method of handling our grain from producer to consumer is one of the most unfair, impracticable, inadequate applications of mechanics or economics possible to conceive; and is only continued because it suits those who live by exploitation, and the credulous ignorant gullibility of the farmers as a class, who continue to permit it. Sharp enough as individuals but absolutely void of organization in defence of their own industry.

We feel that the business end of this grain problem is politics. It centres in legislation. The aggregate result of farmers' operations is a national concern. The welfare of the farmers should be one great object of governmental activity. This matter of the grain bins of Canada is too large and sacred to trust to either individual or corporate control. Dominion Government action is required.

Look for a moment at the condition. There are in the three Western Provinces approximately 132,000 farmers with 2,000 bushels of grain each to ship, total—264,000,000 bushels. We have 2,200 interior elevators with a capacity of 30,000 bushels each, total—66,000,000 bushels. Suppose these elevators have 30 bins each, 66,000 bins, two patrons or farmers for each bin, each having two car loads of 1,000 bushels each. Enough farmers and grain to fill each elevator four times, requiring 264,000 cars to haul it, 7,200 cars per week for nine months. About the end of the third week in September these 132,000 farmers are in open competition with each other for possession of these 66,000 bins, 60 of them struggling around each elevator for the 30 bins therein. Those who secure them first get several cents more per bushel for their grain than others. Suppose you admit arbitration by a car order book, arranging to give them each a car in turn and give them one week to get the car load ready for shipment. Even then it is a contest as to who shall first get the use of bins, which the elevator man must adjust. You talk of a competition which is war and a war which is hell. Here is one all over the country every year. You thus set 66,000 farmers hauling grain to the track at the rate of

66,000 cars per week or 66,000,000 bushels per week. Meantime, if the railways, by the supreme technical skill of elevator men, have managed to haul out during this first week's work, their full capacity, as the best performance, this best of weather with their best equipment this year, namely 1,250 cars per day for seven days during the week, 8,750 cars or 8,750,000 bushels, there would then just be that much available storage space in the elevators to start with on the second Monday morning. (I use the 1,000 unit for convenience, it is approximate).

Now as these 66,000 farmers haul 11,000,000 bushels per day, the railway only hauling 1,250,000 per day, on Monday night of the second week, there would be one million bushels on the farmers' wagons and not a place to unload it, and from this time forward the farmers can only deliver exactly what the railways haul away. They are limited, hedged in and hemmed about with all kinds of inconvenience, uncertainty and suffering in consequence. They have the capacity and the desire to market their product nine times faster than the railways can haul it away. This is the situation and it is plain that no solution will be real that does not remove blockade conditions at internal shipping points and provide the exchange medium and storage.

The problem is a large one and most difficult both in regard to transportation, storage, and financing, and the far reaching effect on the progress of the nation is generally acknowledged.

Now the question is, "How can the initial shipping points be kept clear?" Where is the money to come from—where the grain to be stored? There are various methods advocated such as "Stop bringing in the people;" "Put a heavier duty or fine on power tractors on the farms;" "Stop the people already here from growing so much grain;" "Teach them to feed the grain to hens and go into mixed farming;" "Store the grain on the farms," and many other devices from wise heads, many of which may be good in a two-penny show, but people are slow to apply such remedies here. It is quite clear either more grain must be hauled away in the

fall or less offered for shipment, or the strife, with all its concomitant evils, is sure to be continued. To-day not only interior elevators but terminals are full. Not only Canadian but American terminal points are blocked, and what else can we expect? You do not want to eat a year's crop in two months. Store it somewhere someone must, but where is it to be stored, and how?

Internal Storage Elevators

Farmers of the West have for four or five years requested the Dominion Government to take over terminal elevators and operate them as the public bins of the nation. Once they do that, the rest is comparatively easy. A sufficient number of these terminal elevators inland at strategic points convenient for the railways and in close proximity to the grain fields, create new inspection divisions around each; there clean, dry and store under one grading system, one control and, if need be, develop a new financial banking system for the special purpose of operating them, all under control of the Grain Commission. Let progressive Canadians develop around these milling centres where a plentiful supply of wheat is in store.

Unless something like this is done Grain Growers must develop a system or some kind in self defence and when they have done so, and store their own grain, sell their own grain, have control of their own banking system, the Government and the rest of the organized classes in our country may most earnestly desire the opportunity the farmers now offer the Government.

While the Government is developing their plans (and they have commenced) why not attempt to assist the farmer to hold his grain on the farm, to prevent market flooding and transportation congestion?

Sliding Scale of Freight Charges

Asked further by the Chairman of the Commission as to his views for immediate remedy and sample market problems Mr. Green said: Let me point you to some remarks I made in this matter to the Grain Commission in Moose Jaw, August 30, 1912:

To further assist you I would suggest a graded freight rate. Everybody now admits it impracticable to demand of the railways to haul out all the grain in the 70 days between commencement of the shipping season and the close of navigation. The man who does get his grain out has an immense advantage over the man whose grain has perforce to stay behind. Therefore, make it worth his while for a man to keep his grain on the farm rather than worth his while to cheat his neighbor out of his right to a car. There are twelve months in which grain should be hauled instead of 70 days. The average freight rate from this point is about 10 cents per bushel. For grain going out in the first three months, September, October and November, make the freight rate for these three months 12 cents. Those getting the advantage might better pay a lawful extra charge than a bribe. For December, January, February, and March the regular rate of 10 cents to prevail; for April, May, June, July and August, make it 6 cents; railways can haul cheaper in these months. This will encourage the man to provide home storage, which is without doubt the cheapest place to store, but it is more expensive for farmers to haul during the winter and summer than in the fall of the year for various reasons. Then let the Government give a bonus of 2 cents per bushel on all standard grades of grain held on the farm until after May 1, and shipped during April, May, June, July and August. This will in some measure compensate the farmer for the high price paid on lumber to build the bins which have been enhanced by a high tariff. Some are advo-

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INNOCENT SUFFERERS OF BALKAN-TURKISH WAR
Greek children orphaned by Turkish bullets waiting for free food at one of the relief stations in Athens

The Mail Bag

FAVORS GIFT OF DREAD- NOUGHTS

Editor, Guide:—In reading The Guide for some time I have noticed that you and some of your correspondents speak of the assistance Premier Borden is supposed to have promised the Mother Country, as though we have no right to give anything toward the support of the British Navy, and I see by the papers that the grangers in Ontario are petitioning for a referendum. Now, Mr. Editor, when I read these things I wondered what kind of men you, and other farmers who are speaking this way, are. I have been in Canada nearly fifty years and in this time I have heard talk of two or three wars between Canada and the United States about the fisheries question, the Behring Sea question and other questions, and the only thing that stopped war was the British Navy. When some of the wise men of the States began to tell of the power of the British Navy and their own helplessness they stopped their war talk, and today Canada is what she is through the power of the British Navy. Yet, when the time has come for Canada to do a little towards the upkeep of this navy, so many seem against it. You said, some weeks ago, that Canada was willing to help if it was needed. Do you suppose Mr. Borden would be asking for money to build dreadnoughts if he had not been informed it was needed? He should know a great deal better than the farmers of this country when he has got his information from the British Admiralty. When the South African war was on we sent our men to help, showing that what touched one part of the Empire touched the whole of it, and the rest of the world looked on in amazement. Now, when an emergency has arisen, some little Canadians want a referendum and don't want anything that is likely to touch their pocket book. What a sight it would be to the rest of the world—a referendum in Canada, voting against giving help to build and support the navy that has been their stay and protection for so many years. Some say there is no emergency. Then why is Britain doing her best to build battleships as fast as she can, and why is Germany building battleships? What need has she of them now, any more than a few years ago? It is as Lord Roberts says, Germany is preparing for war and when she is all ready and sees an opportunity she will strike, and woe to us if Britain is not ready. Lord Roberts also says that Britain's only hope lies in having such a strong navy and army always ready that it will be useless for any other nation to attack her. Now here is where Canada can come in. When Germany sees that Britain's Colonies are turning in to help strengthen her navy she will see it is less to try to build warships to compete against Great Britain and her colonies so she will stop building and Britain can then stop and still be ruler of the waves. Let Canada spend \$30,000,000 in dreadnoughts; it will be a small amount compared to what a war would cost.

SAMUEL W. BISHOP.

Sintaluta, Sask., Dec. 2.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN LAND

Editor, Guide:—Mr. W. B. Hull seems to be under some misapprehension as to what Henry George really proposed to do with regard to private property in land. In order to clear up any doubts upon this question I am enclosing you an extract from Progress and Poverty, book VIII, chapter 2, dealing with this point:—

"I do not propose either to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. The first would be unjust; the second, needless. Let the individuals who now hold it still retain, if they want to, possession of what they are pleased to call their land. Let them continue to call it their land. Let them buy and sell

and bequeath and devise it. We may safely leave them the shell, if we take the kernel. It is not necessary to confiscate land; it is only necessary to confiscate rent.

"Nor to take rent for public uses is it necessary that the State should bother with the letting of lands, and assume the chances of favoritism, collusion, and corruption this might involve. It is not necessary that any new machinery should be created. The machinery already exists. Instead of extending it, all we have to do is to simplify and reduce it. By leaving land owners a percentage of rent which would probably be much less than the cost and loss involved in attempting to rent lands through State agency, and by making use of this existing machinery, we may, without jar or shock, assert the common right to land by taking rent for public uses.

"We already take some rent in taxation. We have only to make some changes in our modes of taxation to take it all."

These are Henry George's own words and leave absolutely no doubt as to what he proposed to do. Yours truly,

F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg.

PARLIAMENT AND THE BANKS

Editor, Guide:—The question of loaning money to farmers at a low rate of interest is one that has been very much discussed of late. Now that the revising of the banks act is before the people I would like the following questions answered through the medium of the Guide:

How can the farmers or any other party of the wealth producing class hope to obtain loans at a smaller rate of interest when 38 of our members of Parliament are interested in the banks and are deriving over \$75,000 per year in bank dividends? How can we expect the government to protect the people from the banks when we find such names as R. L. Borden, J. A. M. Aikins, Samuel Barker, Thomas Beattie, L. P. Pelletier, G. H. Perley, Rodolphe Lemieux, James Douglas Hazen, Rodolphe Forget, Charles Joseph Doherty and others too numerous to mention on the list of banks shareholders?

Are these men going to deny themselves their dividends and grant the loan of money at a smaller rate of interest to farmers and small manufacturers? Will they cut off the income which they exploit from the farmers and others and deny themselves the pleasure of an evening's amusement or a new auto, so as to grant cheaper money to the people?

Is it not a disgrace that these men are allowed to have the ruling of what the citizens of Canada are to do and what they are not to do?

Is it not time for the people to throw aside the old parties and form a new party pledged to Direct Legislation and to safeguard the people's interests?

A short while ago there were 41 banks in Canada. Now we have 26. Like everything else we have mergers of

banks. Hoping some of your readers reply to this.

NELSON W. DANN.

Nateby P.O., Alta.

AN APPEAL TO LOCAL SECRETARIES

Editor, Guide:—Allow me, through the medium of "The Guide," the only medium for the western grain grower, to make an earnest appeal to the secretaries of the branch associations, throughout the Prairie Provinces, to bring before their respective associations this, at present, most important of all matters, "Government loans at a reasonable rate of interest." If every secretary, that is every live secretary, will but consider this proposal seriously, and act accordingly, the result will be so many resolutions forwarded to the executive, and also to the various Houses in session that they will be compelled to entertain the idea in spite of the many opposing interests. Especially does this apply to Saskatchewan at this juncture, as there is every prospect of this so-called question materializing only so far as to be a subject for inquiry. As one who has lived in Australia and New Zealand and realized the great benefits accruing from "Government Loans," and who can only imagine how many thousands of struggling farmers can be so easily lifted from despair to hope, from uncertainty to confidence, in a word, to enjoy a measure of the prosperity begotten of their own exertions, I venture to subscribe myself, yours truly,

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

Hon. Sec., Hillview G. G. A.

Piche P.O., Sask.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

Editor, Guide:—I have just read your statement on the cover of the edition of November 27. Your words are, in my opinion, terribly true. I am a friend of any person who makes war on Special Privilege. We are living under social conditions which permit part of our population to levy heavy tribute on the rest. We are putting a premium on manipulation, idleness and fraud. When I see the bitter poverty in some of the homes which I visit, and see in the same district large profits made out of the abominable real estate business, I cannot help seeing how these two parts of one whole, and related to each other, at least partially, as cause and effect. Privilege strong, keen, relentless, merciless, is reaching out its hand to control all the necessities of life. The true patriot is the man who studies the causes, the fundamental conditions which make these wrongs possible, informs the public, and leads the way to their removal. Yours truly,

R. G. SCOTT, M.D.

Wakaw, Sask.

Note.—The writer is medical superintendent of the Anna Turnbull Hospital at Wakaw.

CANADA'S HARD WHEAT THE BLST

Editor, Guide:—The superior quality of our Western hard wheat has been called into question by a representative from Australia and the Hon. Mr. Foster, the representative of Canada, present at the time the statement was made, very opportunely, rose to question the assertion, that the Australian wheat ranked first of all countries. This is the first known occasion on which the intrinsic value of the highest grades of our hard wheat has been questioned. The high quality of Australian wheat may remain undisputed, but to assume that it is up to the hard wheat that is grown in Western Canada would be tantamount to the conclusion that conditions must be the similar in both countries. If the same seed that is planted in the prairie provinces be sown in Ontario, you will not obtain the same hardness in the berry.

The principal factors in the West are the highly productive soil, long hours of sunshine and dry atmosphere with the northern latitude, and, within certain limits, the further north that it can be grown the better. These climatic and other conditions do not obtain to the same extent or in the same variety or degree in Australia or any other of the principal wheat-growing countries, and while we may pride ourselves on the intelligence and progressive methods of our Western grain producers, we must concede that with all this, they or no other like body of men without the factors above mentioned could produce the world-renowned wheat grown in our Western country. We must therefore grant that it is no reflection on the people of Australia to state that with all their enterprise they cannot as a rule produce hard wheat like ours, because we are highly favored in our northwestern climate by the gifts Nature has bestowed upon us to which no human ingenuity or foresight can lay claim.

With so much conceded to Nature, we cannot as Canadians be considered as over-sensitive or charged with boasting when we advance the statement made in the heading to this article.

In support of what has already been stated, the Liverpool prices for 1912 as given in Broomhall's Corn Trade News (in shillings and pence) may be advanced. They are as follows:—

	Australian.	No. 1 Man. Nor.
	Per 100 lbs.	
Jan. 30.	8/0 to 8/1	8/8½ to 8/9
Feb. 6.	8/0 to 8/1	8/7½ to 8/8
Feb. 13.	8/1 to 8/1½	8/8½ to 8/9
Feb. 20.	8/1 to 8/1½	8/8 to 8/8½
Sept. 3.	8/4½ to 8/5½	8/6½ to 8/7
Sept. 10.	8/4 to 8/4½	No. 2 Nor. 8/6
Sept. 24.	8/4 to 8/4½	No. 3 Nor. 8/3½ to 8/4
Oct. 15.	8/5½ to 8/6	No. 3 Nor. 8/6 to 8/6½

In the weeks above enumerated where No. 1 Manitoba Northern is compared with Australian, the Canadian wheat shows an advance in price of from 3 to 16c per 100 lbs. Even the No. 2 Northern is 1½c, and the No. 3 Northern ½c in advance of the Australian.

J. BYRNES.

Ottawa, November 25, 1912.

THE NEEDLESS, SHAMEFUL TRAGEDY

Editor, Guide:—I rode over to my neighbor's "shack" this morning. As I neared the door I heard a thin, cracked, pitiful voice singing "Love me and the World is Mine." There was no music

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

A PRAYER

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man; help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.—R.L.S.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE OF YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

It was only yesterday that women's pages used to be filled with prescriptions for making furniture out of boxes, beauty hints and instructions for the young girl as to the words in which she should bid adieu to her gentleman caller.

Within the last few years we have advanced a revolution or two. Now, we are not concerned so much about making our necks full and swan-like as we are in building up sound, healthy bodies generally. Our domestic relations occupy a large share of the attention of women's magazines—how to get along most happily with brother, husband, sister. The editors are trying to teach the women in the home through reading what business is teaching those out of it by hard knocks—that there is a law of give and take; that the way to be happy in this world is to live and let live.

Housekeeping has been discovered to be a science and the proper sanitary care of our homes and children, the intelligent up-bringing of the growing generation, the woman's right to take up land and to have a voice in the affairs of the nation have crept into the woman's page and crowded the beauty notes nearly out of existence. That is the woman's page of today.

The woman's page of tomorrow will be filled, I hope, with broader questions including those which have no special relation to sex. The time is coming, I am convinced, when the interest of women will have broadened out from the narrow confines of their own family life to include the life of that larger family—the nation. We can't shut our children up inside of our own four walls and keep them from the contamination of the life outside. They will be obliged to face it sooner or later and the only way to protect them is to clean up the civic and national life by which they are surrounded.

Women are beginning to realize this and there is a great stirring and restlessness among them—and the end is not yet. I can see magnificent possibilities in the woman's page of to-morrow—or will it melt away out of existence as men's and women's interests become more identical? I wonder.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NOT A TIGHT WAD'S WIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with interest, and sometimes amusement, the letters in the Country Homemakers page of The Guide, but never was moved to write till I read the letter in November 13 issue, by a "Northwest Woman." I feel obliged to say a few words in defence of the average man. Are there many wives treated as she describes? Let us hope not. Like F.M.B., I am of the opinion that it is, to a certain extent, a woman's own fault if she allows herself to be imposed upon in this fashion. Of course, there are men and men, but, surely, the tight wads are the exception, not the rule.

People's ideas of "duty" differ, no doubt, but, it seems to me, "A Northwest Woman" is only educating her boys—and I presume from her letter she has boys—up to their father's standard. When they marry, will they not be likely to show their wives the same consideration and respect (or rather the lack of it) that is being shown their mother? Surely, unless they are fortunate enough to marry girls who will hold their own.

Also, it seems to me a duty as much as a privilege for a farmer's wife to take time to go and do the necessary shopping,

especially when there is butter and eggs to market; and if he would trust her to buy supplies for the house and pay for them without a murmur, surely it would not be very hard to add a few luxuries for herself and let him pay for them. His regrets afterwards would not hurt any one. A woman's first duty is to herself.

Perhaps I am not sympathetic enough as I have had no experience with such men. My husband is a man who prefers his own fireside to any place in the world, and my company to that of any of the "boys," hence his livery and other expenses while he is loafing in town do not take much out of our year's income. Our family is small and, I suppose, I have not had to work as hard as some of the women who tell such harrowing tales; nevertheless, we have known what hard times meant. But we have always pulled together and that is the main thing. Every transaction from buying a pair of boots to selling a cow is of equal interest to both and the result is a "partnership" that is quite satisfactory.

No doubt many women have a hard time, especially when the family is numerous and, no doubt, they have cause to feel discouraged, especially if the husband does not seem to feel any responsibility with regard to the children. I know men who would rather mind the baby any day than go to the store and trade. Others are quite at home buying prints and gingham, but they do not often buy to the best advantage.

If women would give the men to understand when the first baby arrives that it is "theirs" not "hers" and that

Most men vote for party and let principle go hang. Most married women would vote as their husbands do, unless on the temperance question, but many others, including intelligent, reasoning, unmarried women, would, I am sure, show more sense in casting their votes than lots of men. I think they should have a try at it anyway. If this is too long, cut out what you consider not worth printing (perhaps all of it), I will sign myself

CONTENTED.

I have changed your pen name a little as we already have one Content in our club.

A GREAT READER

Dear Miss Beynon:—This is my first letter to your Homemakers' page, of which I have been an interested reader for some time. I am sure it is a great help to us homesteaders. I often thank God for such lives as yours—writers who can help by their pen to make other lives on the lonely farms brighter. Life out here, 45 miles from town, certainly would be most lonesome and dreary, in winter especially, if we had not the papers we have. Besides The Guide we take the Farmer's Advocate, Nor'-West Farmer, Western Home Monthly, Farm and Ranch Review, Canadian Home Journal, Family Herald and Bulletin, Physical Culture and other magazines.

I enclose stamps for your books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I have a little girl ten years old. She goes to school two miles

page, and if you'll give me room I'll give my opinion of the subject. Then some one else may take courage and give their views also.

Many think women are not capable of farming and fulfilling the duties of a homesteader, as they lack physical strength, business ability, etc., but that is a big mistake. I know personally young women who have made a success of homesteading in the United States and why cannot Canadian women do the same? Then widows are permitted to take a farm of 160 acres and are they any better fitted than an unmarried woman? As to business ability most women are an example to men of their ability to save and manage farm affairs and make things go.

I think it would be better to let our girls own the land than to give it to undesirable foreigners and outcasts of other countries who do nothing to improve the West and are a drag on the wheels of progress. Surely a Canadian girl is as good as an outsider.

Speculators are buying land on every side and do not bring anyone in to settle on it, so they are retarding the settlement of the country and making it bad for the few homesteaders near their land, for it is impossible to get schools where families are few and far between. Now, if girls could secure land as well as the boys this would attract actual settlers, as most parents will do a great deal to keep the family together, and under the present condition of affairs the city offers greater chances for the girls and boys to find work close to home, where all can keep together.

If young women were allowed to hold a homestead fewer would go to the city to make a living, and hired girls would be easier to get in the country. Then, if the girls stayed on the farm fewer would go astray in the lonely, friendless city.

And don't you think if the girls remained in the country the young men would also, for youth naturally finds pleasure in the company of the opposite sex.

Now, men and women with girls of your own, come on, discuss the question carefully and see if something can't be done to give the girls as fair a chance as the boys, and be quick or the homesteads will all be gone and we'll be sorry when it is too late. I remain,

Yours truly,

WIFE OF NORWEGIAN.

I agree with everything you say, and hope that the time will soon come when men and women are financially equal.—F.M.B.

WHERE ARE THOSE ANTIS?

In the excitement over the new suffrage States, an interesting feature of the election in California has been overlooked.

When California adopted equal suffrage last year, it also adopted the Initiative and Referendum. The anti-suffragists at once began to circulate an initiative petition for the repeal of woman suffrage. They declared that 80 per cent. of California women were opposed to having the ballot "thrust upon them," and that at this year's election the women would triumphantly disfranchise themselves. They could have done it, of course, if they had wished.

These boasts, loudly made at first in anti-suffrage circles, have grown fainter as time passed on, and of late nothing has been heard about that initiative petition. Apparently it never got signatures enough even to be officially filed. California women have voted during the past year at many local elections, and no doubt the more they vote the better they like it.

We are often told that whenever the majority of women want the ballot they will get it. Let us not forget that whenever the majority of women in any enfranchised state want to get rid of the ballot they can get rid of it. The "burden" can be laid down at will. But they never do it.—A.S.B.



Jellies tastefully prepared as gifts. Home-made Candy could be similarly treated

he must help to raise it, and if the men would only realize this, there would be fewer unhappy homes. In some cases the wife becomes so engrossed with caring for the children and other household cares that she almost ignores her husband's existence. If a man had any inclination before marriage to keep bad company it is quite natural for him to drift back into it if he finds his wife has no time for him any more.

I am afraid I am making this too long, much longer than I had intended, but as a politician would say "It is a broad question" and there are so many standpoints to view it from. Mine is that of a woman who has never regretted the marriage vows or found the ties irksome, and perhaps my views are narrow. There are men and women wherever we go who were never meant for each other. If they had remained single they would have been useful members of society, but as to going in double harness they are failures. It must be a sad thing, an almost unendurable thing, when a feeling of antagonism exists between husband and wife.

Just a word or two about votes for women which one woman denounces. If the majority of women cannot vote as intelligently as the majority of men, they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

away, and I find from what she tells me some of the boys and girls are not too clean-minded. I have tried to tell her in my own way what I think she ought to know at her age, also I bought her the book by Isabelle Thompson Smart, D.D., "What a Mother Should Tell Her Little Girl," and thought I would like to have your books, too. I am very sorry for those farmers' wives in your paper of November 13, "A Tight Wad's Wife" and "A Man Who Is a Disgrace to the Name." I am very thankful I have not such a husband. It's hard enough to make things go out here sometimes, without having a husband who does not know when you have done enough, and does not appreciate what you do. I must close or my letter will be too long, and find its way into the waste paper basket.

Yours sincerely,

MOTHER OF SIX.

You certainly keep well supplied with reading matter. I am glad of that, for it helps to pass the time pleasantly, doesn't it?—F.M.B.

HOMESTEADS FOR GIRLS

Dear Friends and Miss Beynon:—I have long wished to see the question of homesteads for girls discussed on this

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:
J. A. Maharg Moose Jaw

Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning Regina

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green Moose Jaw

Sec., Sask. G. G. A.:—I received your circular letter some time since, but was unable to answer it until our association met. Our association is an "inland" one, meeting in a school house some ten miles from a town and the members use three or four shipping points. Those using Redvers and Maryfield state that conditions at those places are fairly satisfactory. At Ryerson, a shipping point on the Maryfield branch of the C.N.R. and used by the larger number of our members, things are in a very unsatisfactory state. Cars have been very scarce and difficult to obtain. Most of those that have been shipped from there have been by farmers residing close to the siding. Many of the cars have been obtained in an irregular and illegal manner. There has never been a car order book there. Representations have been made on behalf of our members to the Grain Commission and they have promptly ordered that both a temporary agent and an order book be placed there. We hope that conditions will now be improved. Up to the present many of our members have been unable to get any grain shipped out.

In the beginning of the year we subscribed shares and organized a "local" in connection with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. We were promised that the elevator would be erected in ample time to handle this season's crop, but the erection has only just commenced. What with the failure of the railway to supply cars and the elevator company to fulfill their promise, many of us are likely to lose considerable on the realization of our year's labors.

Several of the cars arriving at Ryerson have been arranged for beforehand by interested parties at Maryfield where the train appears to be made up. These have been padlocked and when dropped off at Ryerson are secured by those on whose behalf they were arranged for. Other cars have been secured by the device of having a ton or so of coal or a small quantity of lumber shipped from Maryfield to Ryerson. It has seemed strange to many of us that the railway company should send such small shipments in cars suitable to hold grain, instead of on a flat car, at a time when so many were making applications for cars without success. Our association is arranging for frequent meetings during the winter, both of an educational and social character. At the meeting just held a very interesting address was given by A. Zeitler, chairman of our organization district, on the past accomplishments of the Grain Growers' association and on the provisions of the Hail Insurance Act, on which most of our members will have an opportunity of voting on Dec. 9.

W. J. HEAL,
Sec., Hutton Association.

W. J. Heal, Esq.:—Your very interesting letter of the 27th ult. to hand re state of affairs at Redvers, Maryfield, and Ryerson. This is quite general on new lines of railway. Many also are complaining of the same kind of work along the main lines. In some instances the charge is, conductor sells the cars, in others, the elevator men and the head managers of the different lines of elevators are in league with certain interested parties on the railways. We all know what human nature is and we know what a kind word and a little gift will do to win favors and favors that are at the disposal of any individual seem to call for something in return, and so farmers are guilty of buying favors. They seem to forget that when they buy a favor they are robbing someone else of his right and that while we as an organization are shouting about equal rights and fair play, hundreds of the members of our class are purchasing special favors, thus

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

robbing others of their rights, while cursing at the same time the man who accepts the bribe. To my mind both the bribe giver and the bribe taker are each guilty, if not quite as bad as the other! But if there is no other way to arbitrate and adjust the matter it is hard to know just how much blame to attach to either. The problem is a large one. What is your suggestion to stop all this?

Re Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company—The same thing applies. The problem is a big one. They are doing a great work. To build elevators as fast as they are called for is a tremendous problem. I sympathize heartily with the management. They are carrying on the business of erecting elevators and at the same time conducting a great grain business. I do not know of any bigger thing that is being done to-day in Western Canada than the work that is being done by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. I hope, yes, I expect, that it will extend until there is one of their houses at every shipping point in Saskatchewan and with it a warehouse for the distribution of goods which enter into the farmers' finished product. There must be a wider application of the spirit of co-operation to lessen the cost of production. Farmers must develop the co-operative spirit and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company is the medium which has been designed by the Grain Growers' association to carry on these co-operative trading efforts. It needs all the sympathy and assistance that can be given to it. It is not perfect, but it is in the hands of the people to direct. Its officers, as you are aware, are chiefly the directors of our association, which is at present a big mistake. They should be set entirely apart to devote their whole energy to the co-operative trading effort and other men should be found to direct the work of the association who can devote their whole attention to that. You see the co-operative elevator company work is a trading proposition, while the association is dealing with general principles and ideas which is just as important but altogether different, and both are large enough to require the attention of a separate group of men. Wishing you the compliments of the season and that you will endeavor to build up and thoroughly enthuse the members of our association in your vicinity with the fact that they are partners in a great concern, doing a great work. I shall be pleased to receive any of your suggestions.

F. W. G.

Enclosed find cheque for \$2.50 which pays us up for 1912 on thirty-one members. Will you kindly send us all information regarding the building of Farmers' Elevators, as we want to try and build one at Valjean next year and we want to get right after it now. We did not receive any circular re shipping grain, etc. Please send all correspondence to the undersigned.

JACK BYERS,
Sec., Valjean Association.

Jack Byers, Esq.:—We herewith enclose our receipt for \$2.50 membership fees from Valjean as per yours of recent date. I note you want to build an elevator at Valjean and that you say you did not receive our circular regarding grain shipping. That is very strange. We herewith enclose one together with other information. You should ask the secretary who preceded you for mail. Frequently our letters go to a previous secretary. Many of the secretaries do not present our correspondence to the directors simply because they personally are not in favor of the idea presented. Re Co-operative Elevators—You should write to Mr. Chas. Dunning, Regina, for information regarding this matter. When writing us again we would consider it a favor if you would put the name of your association at the top. We trust that Valjean will have a good set of regular meet-

ings this winter which shall be helpful to every member and we wish you and your members the compliments of the season.

F. W. G.

Who May Join Association?

Sec., Sask. G. G. A.:—I write to ask you one or two questions in regard to the Grain Growers' association. First, is it within the rules of the association to admit storekeepers or business men into our association as members?

Second, is there no possible scheme can be worked out that every farmer that joins will have some decided advantage over the one that does not join the association? That would make more of them come in. Wishing to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

J. C. McDougall.

J. C. McDougall, Esq., Rhein:—Yours of the 26th ult. to hand re rules of our association and asking, "Is it lawful to admit storekeepers or business men to the association?" This is usually left to the local officers themselves. In forming a local association there is a committee or rather a board of directors provided for, six in number. These may draft by-laws for the management of that association not inconsistent with the constitution. The difficulties of this matter have been threshed out over and over again. A farmer may be a storekeeper, lumber merchant, hotel keeper or a hundred and one things. It is therefore a question as to who should or should not be a member. It is hard to decide, but it is generally agreed amongst us that our membership should be composed of those whose income is derived chiefly from farm operations and no man whose business interests are different to the farmers' interest should want to join our association, neither should we want him to join, no more than you or anyone else would want to be a member of a school district in which you had neither land nor children. Our association was not formed for storekeepers, merchants or elevator men. But we have now got a farmers' elevator company with grain exchange seats and every conceivable mixture and they generally feel it their duty to defend their branch of the business. Our association being a Farmers' Board of Trade, storekeepers and elevator men often cause trouble in our associations, because they generally feel inclined to defend their own business against all comers. But even that might be used to get at the truth if rightly managed, because there is two sides to most things.

You ask if there is a possible way by which our members will have a decided advantage over those who do not join the association. I suppose you mean financially, because outside of that every member has a decided advantage over non-members. Our association is not a trading company. It is an educational, legislative propagation institution. It is rather a band of farmers endeavoring to secure a solution for the various problems that confront Canadian citizens on these broad prairies, solutions for rural life problems, particularly grain shipping problems. It rather hopes to help everybody. There is discouragement at times from the fact that everybody gets the benefit of the operations of our members, but after all, our members have the satisfaction of knowing that they are working for the general good, for the establishment of that which is best for all, and they are bigger men on that account and there are advantages that come to them which cannot be estimated by weight, or by dollars and cents. If regular meetings are held, problems thoroughly discussed, if pains are taken to bring out the men and women, boys and girls, and make the broadest possible use of this institution, every solitary member will rejoice in the fact that he is part of an institution which is doing a great work for the farmers of Saskatchewan, for Saskatchewan, Canada and the Empire, by developing

Directors:

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawken, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Opar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lill wall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, O. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

the biggest and cleanest kind of citizenship. We have left the trading part, which is important, to our subsidiary organizations. We need more of them. We are only at the A.B.C. of co-operation as yet, and in the study part of our propaganda we could welcome all. But they should know enough to mind their own business and talk of it in their own institutions, of which they have plenty. We shall be pleased to have your help and wish you herewith the compliments of the season.

F. W. G.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—I write to you to inquire about money. I would like to get some and want to know if you have any on hand. That is, Life Membership of the G.G.A. I would like about \$1,200. Please let me know if there is any chance of me securing this, and oblige.

Note the above and our reply.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 21st to hand re loan from our Life Membership funds. You should write to A. W. Irwin, secretary-treasurer of the Life funds. Those members who have received untold benefits from this organization may see herewith the double function of the Life Membership fund. Life members may have a joyful conscious thrill coming from a knowledge that they have returned a living energy, an eternal life to the association which has been a source of help to them. In returning this energy, this source of helpfulness to a needy member, it is at the same time a sort of rib work of girded strength to our Central equipment, a perpetual cohesive principle, binding every individual member of our association into a larger oneness, making us bigger, stronger, with a wider sphere of usefulness and helpfulness. Send on your Life Membership fees. Oh men, why not let a little spark of the best of your life shine out? The Dry Farming Congress have adopted this principle of Life Membership with Hon. W. E. Motherwell as its president. They have made their Life Membership fees \$25.00. If you want this association to be a prominent working activity on behalf of the farmers of the West, send in your Life Membership.

F. W. G.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Your name has been handed to us as secretary of the Grain Growers' association of your Province and we wish to assure you that our object in getting in touch with you is not mere curiosity but a matter of future business. We grow no grain but are strictly a fruit growing community, we are very little past our infancy as yet, but are advanced enough to see that the future has us booked for a great fruit country and as your country grows grain and not fruit and as we are a Farmers' Association too, we think that by getting in touch with each other we may be able to make exchanges of our fruit for your grain and thus be an advantage to both, as it would cut out the middlemen and thus be a great item to the producer. We grow strawberries and raspberries quite extensively, also other berries but not to so great an amount. Our main crop is apples, but other fruits are all grown too, and, as we are not in irrigated country, our fruit is good quality and flavor. We would esteem it a great favor if you will send us the names of a few of the farmers' associations who might be interested so that we may get in touch with them. Thanking you in advance for this favor, we beg to remain, yours very truly.

Creston Fruit Growers' Union, Ltd.
Per D. S. Timmons, Mgr.

Farmers who are interested in buying fruit direct from the producer should communicate with the Creston Fruit Growers' Union.

F. W. G.

OFFICERS:
Honorary President: James Bower Red Deer
President: W. J. Tregillus Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Fream Calgary
Vice-Presidents:
 First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

District Directors:
 Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

Official Circular No. 15, 1912

Gentlemen:—At the last meeting of the Board of Directors the matter of an Elevator policy for the Province of Alberta was fully discussed, and the result of same was the passing of a resolution, by a unanimous vote, endorsing the proposal made for an aggressive elevator policy in Alberta and recommending that same be carried out by the Government guaranteeing the bonds of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., on the basis of a stated sum for each house erected, the agreement with the company to outline conditions under which the guarantee would be given. Besides this it was decided that this matter should be submitted to the local unions so that the delegates at the annual convention will be able to act thereon.

The elevator system in Alberta is such that if some decisive steps are not taken at an early date then there will be nothing left in the province but one very active combine controlling practically every line elevator. In fact the statement has been made by one man interested in elevators, who is supposed to be independent of the recently formed merger that he with some of his friends invested the sum of \$1,305,000 in the elevator system of Alberta a few months ago, purchasing some 130 houses and that this number will be considerably increased, the intention being to have no let up in this work until the whole province is covered. To quote the words of the person referred to "this places the interior in an excellent position." It does—for the elevator company.

What is required to offset this is a strong, efficient and aggressive organization capable of conducting, formulating, and putting into effect a policy which will be an effective weapon in the hands of the producers in keeping the present mergers in their right place. At the same time something is required which cannot at any time be taken to be a leading string of any Government, rather than that, any enterprise of this kind should from the first stand alone, and be conducted along safe and sure business lines.

The one difficulty which has to be faced in undertaking any large elevator policy is that of financing the erection of the houses, as after this is done, if the company undertaking the work is of a good position, and bears a good reputation in the financial world, then the rest of the work is comparatively easy. This difficulty can be overcome by the passing of an act to guarantee the bonds of the Grain Co. the terms of the act to limit the amount of the guarantee to be given on each house to, say, approximately \$7,500. Once this guarantee was given the responsibility of the Government would cease, as the bonus would be met from the earnings of the houses, and with the reputation enjoyed by the Grain Co. there would be no doubt as to the future.

The scheme which is in mind and which has met with the approval of the Board of Directors is based upon the following lines: The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be authorized on such terms and conditions as would be laid down in the Act to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the company in respect to a line of elevators erected or to be erected in Alberta, the amount of this guarantee not to exceed a stated sum for each elevator. The Province to be secured by deeds of trusts or mortgages, covering the elevators and plant, payable in such instalments and terms as would conform with the debenture issue. The company to have the power to acquire by purchase or otherwise any elevators already built on terms to be mutually decided upon. The conditions on which the elevators would be erected or purchased, under the terms of the

guarantee, to be that in each instance the company shall dispose of sufficient stock which will be equal to the cost of erecting or acquiring the elevator, and on which not less than twenty per cent. of the amount of such shares has been paid up, and provided further that the annual crop average of the shareholders in that district represents a proportion of not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity. The balance due on shares to be paid by instalments at one and two years (or one, two and three years) or the shareholders to be given the privilege of ordering a reduction to be made upon all their grain passing through the local elevator until such time as the stock is paid for, if they prefer that method. The company to arrange for a meeting of the supporters of the local elevator once a year, when matters pertaining to the management, operation, and maintenance of the elevator can be received and discussed, a local board of management, consisting of three or five duly qualified shareholders, elected to act in an advisory capacity to the central office, also a delegate to the annual meeting of the company, to represent the shareholders in that vicinity.

This, I think, covers the general details of the scheme which is in view and will show that matters are moving along in this line, and by such a scheme the possibility is given to the farmers who are interested in the elevator proposition and who require relief from the present burdensome conditions to secure an up-to-date line of elevators in such a manner that they will not be considerably hampered, or embarrassed in arranging for the funds to build the house while they are at the same time keeping the control of the business to themselves. There are other parts of the scheme which will come forward when the general details are being worked out, such as the co-operative marketing of other lines of produce in such a manner that the benefit will come right back to the producer and the consumer. To give only one instance of what has already been done, it is only necessary to state that the Grain Growers' Grain Co., which is this year operating the line of government owned elevators in Manitoba, has been able to make such a satisfactory arrangement that the company can supply flour in carload lots, to local associations in that province at the reduced price of \$2.60 per 100 lbs. for first grade and \$2.35 per 100 lbs. for second grade flour. This alone gives one an idea as to the possibilities which are to be found in such a scheme as the one here outlined.

It is only right that you should know that the rights of the farmers would be further protected under the provisions of the charter which limits the amount of stock to be held by any one man and which brings into force the principle of one man, one vote, no matter how many shares are held. I recognize that it is hard to present the full details of such a scheme as this, but trust the matter is made sufficiently clear for you to consider at your next meeting. If there is any further information you may require on any point, if it is possible for me to do so, I shall be only too pleased to supply you with same.—Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM,
 General Secretary.

FOOLISH FARMERS TO GLUT MARKET

Under the above fancy heading an article has appeared in many Western papers, originating in Port Arthur, where a transportation official is reported to have stated as follows:—

"In any case the farmers of the West are very foolish to glut the market at

this particular season by shipping all their grain out to the head of the lakes. If they would hold back their grain there would be a tendency to boost prices. They will not go to the expense of building granaries and for fear of damage from frost, rain, etc., flood the terminal elevators and tie up the railroads."

That is the story of the theorist, the man who lives in the East and who believes he can show the Western man just how he should handle his business. There is another side to the story, however, that of the man who is living upon the land, and the following instance is given just to show where the difference lies.

During the summer of 1909 a settler came into the country and homesteaded on a quarter section of land. He worked industriously and not having an abundance of cash he took advantage of the offer made by the local agent of one of the machine companies and purchased some machinery on time, giving his notes in payment thereof, the notes falling due on November 1, 1910, and November 1, 1911, respectively. He plowed up some land during the season of 1909 and in the spring of 1910 he used up the last of his available cash to purchase seed grain. His crop was that year a complete failure, the bulk of the seed not even showing above the ground, and not having any other resources he was unable to pay his notes when they fell due. In the spring of 1911 he was able to get a second supply of seed and that year had a crop of a kind, the net returns on his no grade feed wheat, tough, being insufficient to pay his threshing bill let alone meet any notes, so once more he did not meet his liabilities and the machinery company was kind. It did not press for payment.

For the third time this farmer was able to get seed grain and in the fall of 1912 his labors were rewarded with a crop consisting of about 1200 bushels of good 2 northern wheat and about 1400 bushels of 1 N.W. flax. In the meantime the notes had been piling up, the interest after due date being ten per cent., and on October 24 last this farmer received a call from a collector for the machinery company, who demanded instant payment of the notes, now amounting to nearly \$300. The collector was answered that the notes would be paid just as soon as the grain could be marketed and his answer to this was to the effect that the farmer had a pretty good looking crop this year and if he couldn't pay the cash he had better give the company an assignment of the grain. Naturally the farmer refused to do this as he felt that he should hold his grain and sell just when the right time arrived, but he told the collector that he would order a car at once and as soon as possible would meet his bills out of the proceeds. He was told that there must be a settlement or an assignment of the grain that day or the farmer could take the consequences.

The settlement was not made, so on November 4 the farmer received a visit from the sheriff's officer who served him with a writ on behalf of the machinery company. The farmer is not a man who speaks English very well and he was greatly frightened by the legal document, so much so in fact, that he immediately took a trip to Calgary to see what could be done, but his trip was in vain as he could make no impression on the company most interested.

The position the farmer found himself in at that time was, over 60 names on the car order book, and even if he could have got a car it would have been impossible for him to load, as there was a large river between his farm and the track and no bridge. During the summer time a ferry is in operation, but that had been withdrawn a short time previously owing to ice, and the state of the river was such that it was impossible for any person to cross with a loaded wagon. There was too much ice on the sides of the river and too much floating ice to make this possible. He asked for a stay of proceedings, but the only answer he got was, give us an assignment of your grain, you might as well anyway for we will have judgment and execution against you before the end of the month and then

we will get the grain anyway. The writer tried to intercede and help in the matter, but the only answer he got was that a dozen writs were being issued every day and the farmers who were in debt could either settle up at once by selling their grain or could expect a writ.

Just think what it means, the farmers being forced by their creditors to sell on a falling market (this is no doubt what is generally known as good business, as a man must pay his just debts), and the business men of the East telling the farmers they are foolish to glut the market simply because they will not go to the expense of building granaries. The pity of it and the need of some change is apparent.

Surely the remark made some time ago to the effect that the greatest curse in Western Canada today is the indiscriminate selling of machinery on time has a lot of truth in it. When will there be a change?

E. J. F.

HAVE ALL DOUBTFUL SEEDS TESTED FOR VITALITY

Owing to the fact that climatic conditions have again been unfavorable in certain districts to the satisfactory maturity of seed grain, we wish to draw the attention of every farmer to the advisability of having his grain tested for germination.

Oats are particularly subject to injury by frost, and in certain stages of their growth are rendered worthless for seed purposes even though they may look perfectly plump and sound outwardly. Others again, though undoubtedly frozen, are not seriously affected in vitality. As a germination test is the only sure indication of the grain's condition in such cases, we would strongly advise having all doubtful oats tested.

Flax is also subject to injury by frost as well as moisture, and its vitality may be considerably lowered by these factors. Barley is affected likewise and often shows a low percentage of growth when cut after frost. Wheat, on the other hand, is much less liable to injury and will usually germinate readily, even when frozen quite severely. It may, however, be rendered unfit for seed by frost or through excessive moisture.

Timothy cut after frost should be tested, as it is often greatly reduced in vitality. We would suggest having tested any other cereal or fodder seeds that may be suspected of not being up to the full standard of germination.

In sending in samples to be tested the following points should be remembered:

1. All samples are tested free of charge.
2. Seed bags suitable for sending samples may be had on application to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, Alta.
3. About half such a bag full (1,000 grains) is ample for a germination test.
4. If possible samples should be cleaned before sending.
5. Postage should be prepaid at the rate of 2 cents for 4 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 4 ounces.
6. It is unnecessary to enclose stamps for a reply.
7. The usual time necessary for a test is ten days, but when a retest is made a longer time is required.
8. All samples should be plainly marked with the name and address of sender, together with an identification designation when more than one is sent.
9. All samples should be sent to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, not to any individual member of the staff.

In addition to the above, this Department, when required, tests any kind of cereal or fodder seeds for purity from noxious weeds. Samples sent in for such purposes should contain not less than one pound of the larger grains and two ounces of flax, grasses and clover.

Light Draft Van Brunt Drill

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Sizes

12, 14, 16
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and 24



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FREE
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More Bushels to the Acre

THE LIGHT DRAFT VAN BRUNT DRILL will help you to increase your yield per acre. Every grain is covered. The seed is deposited near the centre of the disc at the point where the furrow is wide open—not outside the disc circle after the furrow is closed or partly closed, as is found on other drills. The seed is not touched or disturbed by the upward turn of the discs, but is planted at a uniform depth. Every kernel counts. The Van Brunt deposits and covers them all, at an even depth.

THE VAN BRUNT has an adjustable force feed device, which compels accurate seeding. Every feed deposits the same quantity in a continuous, even stream. It does not deposit a bunch of seed in one place and then skip a certain distance. Being equipped with gear drive it is positive and accurate and can be regulated without changing gears to sow any quantity from a few pounds per acre to the required number of bushels per acre. This is an exclusive Van Brunt feature; you will not find it on any other drill.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INFORMATION

John Deere Plow Company Limited

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A Merry Christmas To all our Patrons!

WE thank you most cordially for your very generous patronage accorded the new Firm this season, and trust that the incoming Year may be a Happy and Prosperous one for you all.

Markets seem to have about touched bottom, and indications are now for a slow but steady improvement from now on, and it would seem particularly to the advantage of every grower of grain to consign his grain and so get the advantage to be gained by the rise in price while the car is en route. All grains look cheap at present prices, and damage in the Argentine is sure to bring an improved export demand from the Continent. All grain out of condition should be shipped in the next two months, and the sooner the better, else many off grade cars may be caught in the congestion and may have to sit out at Terminals until spring.

Get in touch with us and try out our services if you please. Aggressiveness and experience can mean much to you.

Blackburn & Mills

A. M. Blackburn
D. K. Mills

531 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Telephone Main 46

Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

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Continuous Growth Shows Strength

Organization—co-operation—all hands pulling together with a well defined purpose—is the secret of our success. The organized farmers and The Guide are headed in the right direction—they have set the pace.

By extending loyal support to The Guide and the Grain Growers' Associations in Western Canada, farmers have obtained many things, which, under other conditions, they would have had to strive hard for and perhaps never win.

The Guide Compels Attention

This perhaps is a bold statement but it is nevertheless true. One Hundred Thousand Men and Women in Canada will read this week's issue. In the short period of four years over Twenty-six Thousand subscribers have been placed on our records. It is only reasonable to suppose then that at least four persons in each farm home will read The Guide every week.

Before the End of January

however, about 15,000 subscriptions will expire. We want all our readers to help us by sending in their renewals now before the rush commences. Do not wait until you get a notice to renew. By renewing their subscriptions before they expire our readers can save us all the trouble and expense of writing 15,000 letters during the next two months. The date on your label will tell you when your subscription is due.

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DISTRICT SECRETARY'S REPORT

A meeting of Golden Stream Branch was held in the schoolhouse on Dec. 12. The following were appointed delegates to Portage District convention on Dec. 21: Angus Stewart, J. E. Thompson and Jas. Wallace. A committee was appointed to circulate a petition for Direct Legislation. C. H. Burnell represented the District Association and arrangements were made to hold annual meeting at an early date.

Beaver Branch, true to its industrious name, had a well-prepared program for its annual meeting on Dec. 13, in the school house. The chair was occupied by President H. N. Smith, who addressed the meeting in his usual able manner. The energetic secretary, John Green, was able to report a slight increase in membership. One of the younger members, Mr. Mun, gave a reading—"The Cremation of Sam Magee." A feature of the evening was an address by S. Thompson. Officers for 1913 were elected as follows: President, H. N. Smith; vice-president, S. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, Ben Richardson; auditor, John Green; directors, Geo. Cooper, S. Thompson, Jos. McCasky, Thos. Kelly, John Pierce; delegates to Brandon, B. Richardson and John Green. Thos. Annison was appointed representative on the District Board. Delegates to Portage Convention, on Dec. 21, S. Thompson, H. N. Smith, A. W. Stone, Geo. Pierce, Thos. Kelly. It was decided to challenge Bagot Branch to a debate, and Messrs. Scott, Richardson and Smith were appointed a committee to arrange program for the next meeting. District Association was represented by C. H. Burnell.

Successful Annual Meeting

One of the largest meetings ever held by Oakville Branch was opened at 3 o'clock on Dec. 14, in the Forester's Hall, by President F. Metcalf, in a short address reviewing the year's work of the Oakville Association. Visitors present were: P. D. McArthur, District President Longburn, J. H. Gray, President Oakland Branch, G. F. Chipman, Editor "Guide" (Winnipeg), Mr. McKenzie, manager Echo Milling Co (Gladstone), also Councillors Leader and Wilson. The secretary's report showed a membership of 113 and a cash balance of \$63.80. On motion of Blight and Parsons, the Directors were appointed a committee to examine all the loading platforms in the vicinity and take the necessary steps to have the same enlarged and improved. Moved by Wells and Solomon—That in buying flour we patronize the independent mills.—Carried. On motion of Blight and Parsons: Jno Davies, J. D. Whitmore and Wm. Halliday were appointed to confer with Mr. McKenzie about flour, and when they reported it was decided to order a carload of flour from the Echo Milling Co., through Thos. McIntyre, the local dealer. Blight and Robertson moved that the directors be a committee to circulate petitions for Direct Legislation.—Carried. A. T. Smith, Geo. Wells and Wm. Solomon were appointed a committee to answer questions of Railway Commission re fireguards.

Officers for 1913 are as follows: Pres., F. Metcalf; vice-pres., Geo. Wells; auditors, A. Hawkes and A. T. Smith; directors, Jno. Davies, S. Mountain, F. Robertson, A. T. Smith, R. Morton, Jno. Burnett; reporters to Brandon Convention, Jas. Whimpter and C. H. Burnell; delegates to Brandon, A. T. Smith, Jno. Davies, Geo. Wells, Wm. Solomon, W. Plaskett, J. D. Whitmore, Jas. Christie, A. Munro, Les. Mountain, Wm. Halliday, A. Hawkes, Robt. Dawson. Twenty-two delegates were appointed to go to Portage Convention. Wm. Solomon was appointed District Representative for Oakville Branch. Moved by Solomon and Wells—That the secretary be instructed to send ten cents per member to the District Association.—Carried. Forty-five members paid up their dues for 1913.

At 6.30 the meeting adjourned to Burns Hall, where over one hundred and fifty people accepted the ladies' hospitality. After the good things had been disposed of President Metcalf took the chair and in a masterful speech introduced Mrs. Perry, woman's editor of The Saturday Post, representing the Political Equality League, who spoke on "The Possibilities of Citizenship in Women." She said that citizenship was a large thing, the moral standard for both man and woman should be equal. She gave many reasons why there should be political equality between man and woman. If the woman was capable of being the mother of the race, she was surely capable of helping govern the race. This century was going to be the century of the "Woman and the Child." The woman on the farm should have her own money, not as a concession, but as her right, and there should be real co-operation between husband and wife. There should be an international as well as a Provincial law to punish the wife-beater. Farm women should have more labor-saving devices. She said a small gasoline engine could run the cream separator, washing machine, churn, etc., and did not cost any more than a good coffin. While there was nothing better than work, yet a woman should not be a slave to her work.

P. D. McArthur, District President, gave an able address on the "Objects of Our Association and What We Have Accomplished." He reviewed the work of the organization since its first convention nine years ago. He quoted many facts which were enough to show that no farmer could afford to stand outside of the association. G. F. Chipman spoke on "Grain Growers' Problems, and How to Solve Them." Gordon McPherson, of Portage, sang several comic songs which were heartily received. Mrs. A. T. Smith surpassed herself in "O Canada, We Stand On Guard for Thee," which touched a responsive chord in every heart.

The officers wish to take this opportunity of thanking all those who contributed to the success of the evening, especially the ladies and those who waited on the tables.

Mayfield is blessed with an energetic bunch of Orangemen, who have built and paid for a hall and shed which would be a credit to many places with twice the population. In this hall on Dec. 16 a meeting was held, at which Josiah Bennett, District Vice-President, occupied the chair. It was decided to re-organize the Mayfield Branch and the following officers were elected and installed: President, L. P. Lamb; vice-president, W. Kay, secretary, Jno. Hunter; directors, M. Steel, F. Fahner, A. McIntosh, W. B. Smith, F. McMillan, W. Telford. L. P. Lamb was appointed a delegate to Portage Convention, and Matt. Steel was elected District Representative. It was decided to hold a meeting on Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock, to appoint delegate to Brandon and hear report of delegate to Portage.

The District Secretary would be glad to receive reports from all the Branches addressed by P. D. McArthur. See that your secretary reports.

COLIN H. BURNELL,
District Secretary.

FOXWARREN G. G. SOCIAL AND CONCERT

A very successful affair at which there was a crowded attendance, took place on Friday evening in the schoolhouse. The program was as follows:—Chairman's address, Mr. C. Burdette; recitation, "Caleb's Courtship," Miss Lena Burdette; solo, "The Bandolero," Mr. W. J. McLaughlin (encored); recitation, "Is Marriage a Failure," Mabel E. Taylor; address, Mr. F. Simpson, of Shoal Lake; solo, "Father O'Flynn," Mr. W. J. McLaughlin; recitation, Miss Iola Taylor; address by Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association;

recitation, "Bob in Trouble," Miss A. Burdette. In his opening address, the chairman, Mr. Burdette, deprecated any feeling of hostility to the merchants, who were necessary to the welfare of the district, but he thought that so many commercial travellers were not necessary and meant additional expense which eventually fell on the consumer.

Mr. F. Simpson, of Shoal Lake, a director and nine years chairman of the Shoal Lake association, was pleased to see the wives and families of the farmers there. Their isolation was the cause of the farmers becoming the easy prey of the many adventurers constantly on the watch for them, and one of the aims of the association was the bringing of farmers together to minimize this effect.

The transportation problem was the cause of great trouble and loss, not only to the farmer but the business man as well. The Grain Growers were asking for reciprocal demurrage as against the railway companies. The slowness of transit was not the only grievance, and the speaker gave statistics to illustrate the exorbitant and anomalous system of freight charges, and said that as individuals they would be powerless, but as an association they might hope to do something.

Mr. Lewis Stubbs looked upon Direct Legislation as the key to all other reforms. He spoke strongly and eloquently in favor of the Initiative, the Referendum and Recall. Mr. McKenzie particularly wished to impress on the boys the importance of properly fitting themselves for the future that lay before them. The farmers were proud of the grain they grew and their stock, but they should pay more attention to training the young people of the farm to take their proper place in the world. The business of the country was left too much in the hands of men reared in the atmosphere of privilege. He urged the boys never to look down on their calling but to be proud of it as the cleanest, healthiest and most honorable business of any. We should make farm home life more attractive. The principal obstacle to this was the difficulty of exchanging the produce of the farmer for the commodities needed. He then went into figures tending to prove that reciprocity would be an advantage to the merchant as well as the farmer. The more the farmer had, the more he would spend with the merchants. He thought the one thing for business men, whether farmers or merchants, was for them all to get together and work for the public good.

The present system was very defective, and he took for illustration the methods of banks who favored the big corporations by letting them have all the money they wanted at 4 or 5 per cent, while the small business man or farmer had to get down on their knees to pay 10 or 12½ per cent, and then consider themselves lucky they did not have to get into the clutches of the moneylenders, who were merciless. In a word the banks took our own money to loan to big corporations to skin us. He favored the establishment of rural co-operative banks.

DAUPHIN DISTRICT MEETING

The district meeting on Dec. 3 was not well attended owing to nominations for rural council taking place that day. However the usual ones of the faithful attended. The meeting was short. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Burnell, of Oakville, gave short addresses, which were well received.

Mr. Burnell outlined his proposed constitution for county organizations and the secretary outlined a scheme for making meetings more attractive to some by providing a text book, much the same as is done by the Christian Endeavor society. The topics might be about equally divided between economic and scientific agricultural problems.

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Dates may or not be fixed in the topic book, but we think that all branches lending their mental energies to one topic at the same time it would create a mighty force in the solution of that problem. The topics might also, at the pleasure of the locals, be worded so as to constitute a resolution for debate, and the Provincial Secretaries, when any question of immediate public interest arose, could send out a circular requesting all branches in lieu of the regular topic to consider at a fixed date the question outlined. The Board of Directors might get out such a text book either by writing it themselves, or by getting persons qualified to do so, or the association at large could do so by the Directors inviting anyone to try their hand and brains by taking a topic, dividing it into headings and writing a short precise on the subject. The Directors might then select from the writings submitted and issue the textbook at the cost of production. The idea seemed to meet with the approval of all present, but owing to the smallness of the meeting nothing was done regarding same. The president and secretary were requested to visit all the affiliated branches before the annual meeting.

W. J. BOUGHEN,
County Secretary.

Suggested Topics for G. G. A. Locals for 1913

Jan. 3.—Tariff Beneficiaries. Origin of tariffs. Who benefits by tariffs and how? Does the treasury of the country get the most benefit? Should they be continued? Why?

Topic led by
Seconded
Criticized by
General discussion.

Jan. 17.—Seed selection. Advantages of plumpness, early maturing. Milling values.

Topic led by
Seconded
Criticized by

Jan. 31.—Public franchises. What public services should be under public control? What under individual or corporation control?

Topic led by
Seconded
Criticized by

Feb. 14.—Horses. Care, management and feed. Breeds for various uses, etc.

Topic led by
Seconded
Criticized by

Other topics as Direct Legislation, Proportional Representation, Compulsory Education, Agricultural Teaching in Schools, Universal Suffrage, Agricultural Credit, along economic lines, and on practical agriculture—Mixed or Specialized Farming, the Vegetable Garden, Growing Fruit in Manitoba, Raising Pigs, Poultry for Profits, Honey Production, Arboriculture, Tree Growing in our Climate.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK OF STONE-WALL BRANCH

With the exception of the busy summer months regular monthly meetings were held. Three of the monthly meetings were social functions, each of which afforded a pleasant re-union to the members and resulted in both an increase of the membership and the finances of the organization. If I would offer a suggestion it would be that you have a definite program arranged for each of your monthly meetings and that in the call of the meeting the program be announced so that each member would feel that there was a good time in store for him when he got there. Now is the time for your annual meetings and appointment of delegates to the Brandon Convention. See announcement of our program and be prepared to help make it profitable.

The above outline is taken from a letter received from Mr. Panderson, secretary Brant-Army Branch.

Tone up your System

A daily cup of BOVRIL is a tonic to the nerves, pure food for the blood, and strength for the muscles

BOVRIL

Is the concentrated goodness of beef

5-12-12

The Battle Is On!

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS! You may shortly be called upon to vote on a **DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL**. A measure is now before the Legislature. Everyone should be thoroughly posted.

THE DIRECT LEGISLATION LEAGUE is now planning its winter program. Mr. S. J. FARMER will be available for addresses at Grain Growers' and other meetings from the first of the new year.

IN ANTICIPATION OF A REFERENDUM on the measure, there is certain to be great demand for Mr. Farmer's presence at public gatherings. Associations desiring a meeting should write at once to be sure of an appointment.

You provide the hall. We pay all other expenses.

WRITE NOW for a date or for any further information to

Direct Legislation League OF SASKATCHEWAN
26 Russell Block, Moose Jaw

Muskrats

From December 1st all muskrats are termed winters, and command better prices. We will pay up to 50c each for such skins.

Cow Hides

While the market on Hides has declined 1c per lb., we will pay for all prompt shipments same prices as we did in November, so rush in your shipments to us.

Northwest Hide and Fur Co.
278 Rupert St., Winnipeg

A CASE IN POINT

Wigwag—"I believe there's a tinge of insanity in all religious enthusiasts."
Henpeckle—"Yes, take the Mormons, for instance; any man that wants more than one wife is downright crazy."

APPRECIATING A JOKE

A British soldier was ordered to be flogged. During the flogging he laughed continually. The lash was laid on all the harder, but the rain of blows only seemed to increase his delight.
"What are you laughing at?" the sergeant finally asked.
"Why," the soldier chuckled, "I'm the wrong man."

"FOLLY AND SIN OF MILITARISM"

Brandon, Dec. 17.—Addressing a meeting at the First Baptist church here last night, Professor P. G. Mode, of the Brandon Baptist college, delivered a scathing attack on what he described as the "Folly and Sin of Militarism." He described the Overseas club and the Boy Scouts as movements organized under a cloak purely for the purpose of promoting militarism. He expressed himself as not at all in sympathy with an emergency contribution, neither did he believe in the development of a Canadian navy for this country.

"Despotism and militarism have always gone hand in hand," said Professor Mode at the outset of a vigorous speech. "We are now beginning to feel," he said, "that no man has the right to go to another individual and ask him to lay down his life for any cause."

He cited Babylon as an empire which had ruled the world for three thousand years, and yet we talk of Great Britain as an empire, a position which is only held since yesterday. Syria, Rome and Spain were cited as great military nations, but it was the same thing all the way. "They that use the sword shall perish by the sword. History has revealed the great lesson that militarism has been its own failure." Britain this year had voted 237 millions of dollars to the upkeep of the navy. He pointed out that this amounted to one-third of the total receipts of the exchequer, that would go to the upkeep of a military and naval machine that produced nothing at all.

"We crush down by keeping up ships that are not carrying commerce," he said, "but the time has now come when men are not going to stand that sort of thing. The Socialist is rising and great organized bodies of workmen are determined that they will let the nation fall rather than go to war against their fellows."

"It is not the men who play checkers with the great body of the people who go to war, but the very class of men whom the nation can least afford to lose. We cannot get the necessary education for the people while the great wealth of the nation is set aside to keep up militarism. Why should we have a great army standing on the border line between this country and our neighbor in the south? The spirit of peace is spreading over the land, but there are two great organizations whom we have to guard against. There are people who are making wealth out of this thing. There's the Krupp concern, which declares a 12 per cent. dividend simply out of the manufacture of guns. Lord Northcliffe, who is the foe of Great Britain and of civilization, has three great newspapers doing their utmost to propagate the war spirit." He, the speaker, was afraid that in this young land they were trying to go along the lines of the professional bulldog type rather than that of service and aiding up the kind hand to their sister nations.

"The conquest of the future is not to be won by militarism," concluded the professor, "but by education and the cultivation of the social spirit. The words, 'they that use the sword shall perish by the sword,' embody the attitude the Christian church should take. I for my own part will do all I can to stop the forces that make for the destruction of my fellow man, and the land that I delight to call my own."

USEFUL AT TIMES

The musical lady sat nonchalantly in the saloon of the great professor. Not only was she full of ambition, but she bubbled over with conceit.

"Professor," said she, in such tones of self-commendation as to ruffle the old man's nerves, "do you think I shall ever do anything with my voice?"

She was fishing for compliments, but the grey-headed master failed to bite.

"Madam," he replied, "if there was a conflagration in your road, your voice would be useful to scream 'Fire!'"

Then the lady departed in a huff.

Guest—I wish I had come here a week ago.

Hotel Proprietor—Ah, that is very flattering to my establishment—

Guest—I should have preferred to eat his fish then instead of now!

Meet Your Family's Greatest Wish With A Heintzman & Co. Piano

THE Heintzman & Co. Piano is the instrument above all others to give your family. It is something that the whole family will enjoy every day and evening for years and years to come, besides helping greatly to entertain visiting friends in your home.

The Heintzman & Co. is a piano into which quality is built as in no other instrument, and quality is the most important consideration in a piano. The Heintzman & Co. is the perfection of sixty years' effort.

Let us tell you of the easy terms by which you can place this famous instrument in your home.

Some Special Snaps

In the running of our immense business we continually have on hand some special bargains in slightly-used pianos and organs. One or two examples we mention here. These are practically new goods.

1 Thomas Organ, original price, \$135; sale price, \$ 75	
1 Dominion Organ, " " \$135 " \$ 75	
Weber Piano " " \$375 " \$300	
Heintzman & Co. " " \$425 " \$375	

Mail the Attached Coupon



Winnipeg's Greatest Piano House

Portage Ave. and Hargrave St.

WINNIPEG - MAN.

J. W. KELLY
J. REDMOND
W. J. ROSS
Sole Owners

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg
Dear Sirs,—Please mail me particulars about plan mentioned in Grain Growers' Guide
NAME ADDRESS L O IT NOW

If You want a Washing Machine Buy Now!

Note our Sale Price **\$5.85**

It is but a fraction of what the washing machine is really worth. The offer is a striking example of the generous values we give in our Sale Catalogue, and it is of special interest because a washing machine is one of the most practical household helps; one that is especially useful during the winter season when heavy flannels and winter clothing are added burdens to wash day labors.

This is a striking illustration of the object of the sale—to give our Mail Order Customers opportunities to profit by the kind of values that citizens of Winnipeg enjoy in our Friday bargain offerings. We unhesitatingly recommend this washer because we know it is a splendid machine and at our Sale price is splendid value. It is in fact one of the best bargains we offer in our Sale Catalogue, which consists of forty full pages of money-saving opportunities.

The machine is well made and in every way reliable. Its construction is such that clothes are thoroughly rubbed and cleaned without the slightest danger of being soiled by dripping oil. And the most delicate fabrics, too, can be cleaned without injury. The tub is sound and well made and the large fly wheel makes the machine turn easily.

Order now because we are advertising it widely and expect a heavy demand. And when once our stock is exhausted we cannot get any more. You can order with the confidence that you will be more than satisfied with your purchase; and if you are not you may return the washer to us and we will refund the purchase price and pay freight both ways.

You are guaranteed the same satisfactory service and reliable quality that you would expect and demand in a much higher priced machine.

ECONOMY WASHER

A Very Special Semi-Annual Sale Value **\$5.85**

Order now if possible, or at any rate as early as you can, as our stock is limited and likely to be quickly exhausted.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1½ miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-13

FARM FOR SALE—18 MILES FROM Lloydminster. Three miles from store and post office. Fine mixed farming country. 65 acres broken. Scarth Roberts, Dundurn, Sask. 21-2

FOR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN PROPERTY (city lots preferred), my equity in 10-acre fruit farm, Niagara district, on electric car line, near Grimsby. For particulars write A. Oppertshausen, 192 Wellington N., Hamilton, Ont. 20-3

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE miles from Newdale, 160 acres summer-fallow, small house, stable, well, \$28 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-13

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS AND blacksmith shop. H. Croswell, Atwater, Sask. 13-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—FOR SALE NOW—Young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls and heifers; registered Oxford Down rams, good ones; Yorkshire pigs, early spring litters, both sex and a splendid lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. All of the choicest breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations: Carman and Roland. A. Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 15-11

ORCHARD FARM—FOR SALE NOW. \$60 to \$100 will buy a young Shorthorn bull from a splendid bunch. \$300 for a good Clydesdale colt rising 2 years; filly foals, \$200; mares in foal, \$400 to \$600. Large herd of Yorkshires. A car of good young grade cows.—J. Bonsfield, MacGregor, Man. 21-11

FARM MACHINERY

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY. Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-13

WELL BORING MACHINE FOR SALE—Nearly new, \$250.00 cash, or would trade for cattle. Cost \$600.00. S. Leith, Semans, Sask. 20-6

SWINE

FOR SALE—FORTY HEAD OF ENGLISH Berkshires, both sexes, including my stock boar; twenty head Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, all guaranteed, registered; also three choice fawns. Write W. N. Crowell, Nainpink, Man. 17-6

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-11

GEO. H. BATES, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.—Breeder of Duroc Jersey swine; has a fine lot of April and May gilts out of mature sows; bred or open. 20-5

YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES, bred sows. Write C.M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning, Sask. 18-9

FOR SALE—YOUNG THOROUGHBRED Berkshires. Jas Pulfer, Balmoral, Sask. 21-6

STEVE TOMBECKO, LIPTON, SASK., breeder of Berkshire swine. 18-11

SHEEP

FOR SALE—TEN PURE BREED SHEARLING Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 13-13

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, SCHOOL TEACHERS and others—For sale, good, dry poplar cordwood; price reasonable. Apply Barry & Sons, Kuroki, Sask. 17-6

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-11

ERNEST LAY, J.K. B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

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4c Per Word Per Week.	80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks.	\$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks.	PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The many thousands of farmers who will require seed grain for their next year's crop have naturally been holding back until reduced freight rates go into effect. The reduction of one-half on all seed grain shipments takes effect on January 1, 1913. This will mean the opening of the seed grain business for next year. The prices realized at the beginning of the season are generally higher than those at the end. We, therefore, recommend to all those having seed grain to sell an ad. on the classified page of The Guide starting immediately. The man who is first on the ground will dispose of his seed to the best advantage. Send us your order for at least six weeks. You can sell, through an ad. on this page, all the seed which you have.

SEED GRAIN

THE FIRST PRIZE FOR MARQUIS SHEAF wheat at Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress was awarded to me. Three hundred bushels seed for sale. Three hundred bushels of Victory oats for sale, yielded over 100 bushels an acre. Three hundred bushels flax seed, first quality, very clean. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chicken. W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 18-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE. Farmers who care insist on this. You as a practical man are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE AT \$1.50 per bushel, grown from same wheat which took first prize at Gilbert Plains; also first and sweepstake at Brandon last spring; also 200 bushels Victory oats, clean, pure seed, 75c per bushel. J. W. Alderson, Oakknoll, Man. 20-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Make sure of it now. Money back guarantee. Sample and special price on request. Harris McFadden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-26

MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, F.O.B. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcelin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstob, Chellwood, Sask. 17-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, HUNDRED bushels, \$1.60; lesser amounts \$1.75 bushel, sacked. Half cash, balance arranged. Victor Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 20-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED—\$1.80 PER bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby or Yorkton. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 22-6

SEED WHEAT—ONE THOUSAND BUSH- els regenerated Red Fife, third prize winner at Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Rosetown, Sask. R. W. Sanson, Idaleen, Sask. 18-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, GROWN ON summerfallow, from best seed obtainable, \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Laura, Sask., bags included. George Hurd. 19-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON FIRST PRIZE at Redvers Seed Fair. \$2.00 per bushel. T. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask. 22-6

SEED GRAIN

CENTURY OATS—I TOOK FIRST PRIZE Staveland Seed Fair again this year. Order early, 40 cents bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. Price per carload on application. O. Tyson, Staveland, Alta. 22-2

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel. Seed direct from Indian Head Experimental Farm, 1911. Perfectly clean and guaranteed to germinate 95 per cent. Apply John T. Arthur, Shoal Lake, Man. 22-23

WESTERN RYE GRASS, \$1.25 PER BUS., bags extra. T. O. Buchanan, Box 61, Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-6

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS MARQUIS wheat, grown on breaking. Second growth amongst it. Cleaned, F.O.B. Leask, Sask. One dollar per bushel, sacks extra. Sample sent on request. Osborn Upper, Leask, Sask. 21-3

MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON CLEAN land, No. 1 Northern, 64 lbs per bushel, 99 per cent. pure, \$1.75 cleaned and sacked, F.O.B. Brownlee. Car load rate and sample on application. Walter Simpson & Son, Box 156, Brownlee, Sask. 21-6

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.25 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 17-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$1.65 PER bushel, including sacks. Traquair Bros., MacDonald Hills, Sask. 22-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, clean seed, \$2.00 a bushel. Andrew Glover, Redvers, Sask., Box 47. 19-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$1.75 PER bushel, including bags. D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair, Man. 18-6

PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

HORSES

FOR SALE—TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE stallions. Lord Romeo by Bulwark, rising seven, weight eighteen hundred; Baron Haddo, by Rozelle, rising five, weight nineteen hundred. Both are beautiful bays with white markings; sound, gentle, good sires and well exercised. They must be sold before February 1 to close the estate of the late James Brett. Address E. W. Brett, Box 931, Regina, Sask. 19-6

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-13

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. O. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

POULTRY

DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 13-11

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edwards Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C. 20-52

FINE PURE BREED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from prize winning stock, three dollars each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 18-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning stock, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Miss L. Walton, Springdale, Sask. 20-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toulouse geese, from prize winning stock, choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Henry Woodcock, Olanwilliam, Man. 20-6

McOPA FARM BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$5.00 Satisfaction or money refunded. Indian Russet Ducks, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each; pens of 4, \$6.00 and \$7.00. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 21-4

PURE BREED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

PURE BREED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels at two dollars each. John Simmons, Minto, Man. 17-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 EACH. MRS. A. N. Claggett, Bowsman River, Man. 16-6

CATTLE

AYRSHIRES—I HAVE SOME FIRST class bull calves for sale at \$40.00 to \$60.00; also a yearling at \$65.00. These are my own breeding from prize winning stock. F. H. O. Harrison, Copford Farm, Pense, Sask. 17-6

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 20-6

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED HEREFORDS, 1 male, 4 females. Box 1157, Brandon, Man. 22-2

HOLSTEINS—FOUNDATION FEMALES A specialty. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 22-6

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SITUATIONS

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE Reliable men only to sell our well known lines of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement. Special terms for winter months. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto. 20-8

WANTED—LIVE SALESMEN IN EVERY good town and district in Western Canada to sell our hardy tested nursery stock. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. 17-6

SCOTCH EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS—Mr. Ballantine, shipping agent, Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, will be pleased to hear from farmers in Northwest willing to pay good wages for good experienced farm hands from best agricultural parts of Scotland. Arrange now for spring. 22-2

SALESMEN TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS, greases, paints and specialties, with own team, to consuming trade; salary or commission. Inland Oil Works Company, Winnipeg, Canada. 14-10

ENGLISH FARM LABOREES—SITUA- tions wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councilor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-13

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED LADY OR GIRL to work on farm. Three in family, no children. State wages required. Box 108, Ingelow, Man. 21-2

PEACE CENTENARY PLANS

London, Dec. 18.—The British committee organized for the celebration in 1914 of the centenary of Anglo-American peace, has drawn up a comprehensive program, which was made public to-day.

It is proposed that a monument to George Washington be erected in Westminster Abbey or in Westminster Hall, adjoining the House of Commons. It is also proposed that Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of Washington, be purchased and that an organized effort be made on both sides of the Atlantic and in the British colonies to promote well considered educational methods and the growth of the feeling of mutual respect, affection and goodwill as well as mutual knowledge among the peoples of British and American descent.

Lectureships at the principal universities, prizes for essays on Anglo-American relations and new school readers are to be included in the educational scheme.

It is estimated that for these purposes from \$250,000 to \$300,000 will be necessary and substantial subscriptions already have been received.

The announcement was made by Earl Grey at a meeting held at the Mansion House and presided over by the Lord Mayor of London. Many prominent persons were present.

FOLLY AND PASSION CAUSE WAR

New York, Dec. 13.—James Bryce, the British ambassador, told the committee for the celebration of the centenary of peace between English-speaking people, at a dinner to-night, that nearly all

wars had been due to human folly or human passion, and dwelt on how much better it was to celebrate the wisdom which had ended a war and avoided any subsequent conflict, rather than the want of skill and wisdom which made war possible.

The ambassador described what had been accomplished during his official stay in Washington to remove differences between the United States and Great Britain, and to avoid differences in the future. He referred to the three arbitrations and several treaties leading to a settlement of the Canadian boundary dispute; the Newfoundland fisheries question; the matter of the use of the waters on the boundary, and minor points long at issue, and continued:

"All these treaties furnish an admirable illustration of the dictum once delivered by Mr. Root that where two nations and governments desire to come to a fair agreement it is always possible for them to do so. With good will every thing can be accomplished."

All Nations at Peace

"The value of the celebration you contemplate lies in its emphasizing the friendship of these two neighbor peoples, which have no thought of aggression, either on the other. Each is trying its own experiments in government and legislation. The United States is already at least big enough for one executive and legislature to deal with, and Canada will soon also be so big as to tax all the capacity of one national government."

"You propose to invite to your celebration members and representatives of other great peoples and races. That is right. There is nothing exclusive in the friendship that we of the various branches of the English stock have for one another. Let your invitation include those other peoples: Germans, of whom you have so many excellent citizens here; Frenchmen, with whom you have ancient ties of regard; men from Scandinavia and Italy and Spain. Let the celebration be the means of assuring all the great nations of your and our desire to be good friends with them no less than with one another and of our hope that the bonds of friendship and the league of peace will be extended to include them all."

FRUIT GROWERS PAY HEAVY COMMISSIONS

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 19.—That the fruit growers of the Niagara district pay \$10,000 per week to the commission men of Toronto during the fruit season was the estimate of J. H. Broderick at a meeting of the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' association here this afternoon. The statement was made during a discussion of growers' problems and with particular reference to the question of marketing.

During the year 1912 abnormal quantities of fruit were wasted. The decayed remains may yet be seen in many orchards. The growers' prices went down to a painfully low figure, and the usual complaints were heard from the consumers of the high cost of fruit. The association to-day inaugurated a campaign which, in the words of President Robert Thompson, has for its object "better prices for the growers; lower prices for the consumers, and improved condition of the fruit when it reaches the consumer."

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S WILL

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 19.—The will of the late Sir Richard Cartwright, who died in Kingston, in September, was entered for probate at the court house in Ottawa to-day. The total estate is valued at \$238,392.90, but out of this debts amounting to \$155,000 will be taken. This leaves his widow, three daughters and six sons with less than \$90,000 to share between them. The late Sir Richard Cartwright owned real property valued at \$28,000, bank and other stocks valued at \$63,790.27, furniture valued at \$3,000 and several other effects, bringing the total up to \$238,392.90. No mention is made in the will of the proceeds of Sir Richard's book, which is reported as having a tremendous sale.

MARQUIS WHEAT

THE BEST TRADE YOU EVER MADE.

MR. GRAIN GROWER! Trading your other seed for "Marquis" is insuring in EARLINESS, PRODUCTIVENESS and QUALITY.

2 SPECIAL LOTS

LOT 1—This strain we supplied to Mr. Wheeler. It was one of the factors which produced his **WORLD'S CHAMPION.**

LOT 2—This strain Dr. Saunders, the breeder of "Marquis," pronounced of "EXCEPTIONAL PURITY"

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE WILL BE READY IN JANUARY.

CANADA'S **Steele Briggs Seed Co.** LIMITED. **Winnipeg, Canada.**
GREATEST SEED HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS

FRANK SHEPHERD, BREEDER OF BERKSHIRE Pigs, Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, Irish Water Spaniels. Exhibition Stock at reasonable prices. The Croplands, Weyburn, Sask. 19-6

50 VISITING CARDS, LINEN OR KID finish, printed equal to plate, with your name and address for 75 cents; 100 for \$1.00. Dainty specimen sheet showing styles sent free. David Peacock, Drawer B, Rouleau, Sask. 34-11

ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. O. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

WANTED—LIVE WILD ANIMALS, ALSO furs of all kinds, highest price paid. Write particulars and price wanted or express direct; over five hundred birds for sale; poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis-Guilbert, Man. 20-6

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-11

Protect your Eyesight

The "Acorn"

is the very acme of scientific Lamp construction. Develops 300 candle power of soft melow light. Pleasing and non-injurious to the eyes. Sheds a brilliant lustre throughout the room. Cost of operation only one cent for 4 hours. No Smoke. No Smell. No Wicks to trim. Supersedes Kerosene and Electricity. Positively no danger. Mounted on Cork Base.

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Harness Catalogue WRITE FOR IT

Thos. McKnight
166 Princess St. Winnipeg



A sleeping car on rubber tires would cost a fortune to drive. Excessive weight in an automobile costs money to buy—and infinitely more to maintain. The comfortable Ford has more strength and power for its weight than any other car.

Every third car is a Ford. Nearly 180,000 have been sold and delivered. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—delivery car \$775—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

in it but all the pent-up love, hope and faith of a weak, over-worked, frail little woman coursed like a prairie fire through the words.

I knocked upon the door, the song stopped and she greeted me with honest, almost spiritual face, her five little children clinging to her skirts.

"Why, Mrs. Macdonald, are these babies barefoot here in the heart of winter?" I exclaimed.

Her eyes dropped meekly and she answered:

"Well, Jack expected to bring home shoes for all, but you know the oats only brought 19 cents and the money wouldn't go all 'round." But she brightened up with a woman's eternal hopefulness and continued:

"Oh, it's not cold and Jack will go back in a few days with another load. I'll be careful about letting them get cold, you know."

My heart was so full of this needless, shameful tragedy that I could not speak. I simply bit my lips and thought.

Here was this home inhabited by really worthy people, yet, so devoid of the common necessities of life, that the home seemed more like a prison.

Nineteen cents per bushel for his oats at the elevator after a year's labor. The babes were barefoot because of this condition.

And to think that this is an artificial, man-made condition. Cruel, selfish, scheming, rascally men have connived with parliaments to pass laws to impose this hard and unbearable condition upon humankind.

In a land of princely fortunes, matchless resources, splendid prairies, and untold wealth, here was keen, vivid, cruel tragedy. Here was a shameful crime perpetrated upon helpless victims, women and children, by men in diamonds, voluptuous luxury and affluence.

If it were a natural condition, there would be some excuse, some palliation. If it were this man's or this woman's fault, it would not seem so heartless, so disgraceful, so criminal.

But they work hard, they economize, they struggle. They dig and plow and delve and sow and reap and haul away. And because the elevator and grain buying trust have the power, they confiscate the substance of this family. These people would prosper if they had a chance. They are neither indolent nor ignorant; they are helpless.

And I thought to myself if there is a heaven or a hell or a God with all-seeing eye, those little barefoot children, huddled about their frail little mother on that wintry day, would certainly be an unanswerable, an unimpeachable testimony against those who are responsible for this condition of things, some day, somewhere.

Don't you think so, too?

BERT HUFFMAN.

Langdon, Alta., December 5, 1912.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec, Canada, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

PARTIZAN OR NON-PARTIZAN?

Editor, Guide:—In your Christmas number there is a short leading article on the enquiry instituted by the Premier of Saskatchewan into the charges made against the Liberal party during our recent Provincial election by the Hon. Robert Rogers.

You regret a non-partisan tribunal was not selected and cite a former enquiry in Manitoba as a reason for that regret. As you are aware, under our party system it is not unusual to have charges more or less serious bandied from side to side every general election. Without entering into any question of motive of Mr. Rogers' charges were against our Assembly as a whole, being practically under three heads.

1. That there was no reciprocity sentiment in Saskatchewan;

2. That Aliens were purposely allowed and encouraged to vote;

3. That qualified electors were purposely left off the lists and denied the right to vote.

These charges made by Mr. Rogers, were amplified with suitable invective and abuse in the Conservative press of the province. But when the Assembly met, the opposition did not make any request for an enquiry, and it was the Premier of the province who took the initiative and proposed that a special committee, consisting of two members from each side of the Assembly, with a third member from the government side to act as chairman, should be constituted to receive any evidence, either in support of the charges made by Mr. Rogers, or in refutation of those charges.

The question was fully discussed before the committee was appointed. It appears strange to me that a newspaper boasting of its independence of both political parties can possibly describe a committee of this kind as a "partizan tribunal." Every witness coming before that committee to give evidence to support the charges made, would have the protection (if necessary) of two members of the committee, on the other hand, those testifying in refutation of the charges would have a similar protection. It seems to me in such an enquiry everything would depend upon the evidence, the verdict of the committee would scarcely amount "to a hill of beans." And even should the majority issue a report to which the minority objected, the minority would be at perfect liberty to issue a report of its own. I think I am correct in saying that enquiries of this nature are invariably undertaken by parliamentary committees, and in this case the Premier of Saskatchewan went out of his way to ensure the opposition being represented proportionately with his own supporters.

The counter proposal, "that a commission of judges would have been better," encountered this objection. The present Chief Justice of the Saskatchewan Supreme Court was the party leader of the opposition during the recent elections; no one could seriously propose that he should act on such a commission. Mr. Justice Johnston is sick and could, therefore, not be considered. There remained three others, all of them promoted to the Bench by the former Federal administration, and any verdict they would have presented would undoubtedly have been stigmatized as partizan. There is this further to be considered, each one of them protested strongly against being asked to act on such a commission; their excuse for not wishing to serve was not, I am sure, that they feared the result, but because they desired their present position to remain unsullied by partizan criticism, and possibly abuse.

I know it is difficult for one in the position you occupy to be fully seized of all the issues that enter into a public question, and I have written this letter, that your readers may be made more fully acquainted with the subject matter of your article. I enclose my card and sign myself,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Regina, Sask., Dec. 10, 1912.



WALTHAM Riverside

Every civilized country sings the praises of the Waltham Riverside. For a full generation this famous movement has been trusted and respected in every part of the world. Its reliability is never questioned.

A Riverside is a splendid investment for lady or gentleman. It gives a better return, dollar for dollar, than any other watch and depreciates less in value with the years. It is a timepiece to be handed down from generation to generation. It is made in 17- and 19 jewel grades—carefully timed and adjusted at the factory. Priced at \$40 and up, according to the grade of movement and quality of case. Sold by all Jewelers.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham"

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, Montreal, Canada

TRAPPERS!

Grain Growers, do not forget that at this time of the year the grain harvest is over and now commences another harvest.

The Fur Harvest. Many grain growers in isolated parts of the country make more out of the fur harvest than they do out of the grain harvest. It was the furs that first made Winnipeg and Winnipeg to-day enjoys the prestige of the largest raw fur market in the world.

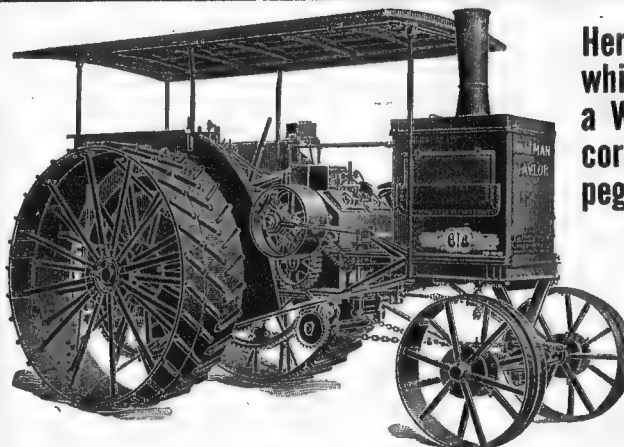
The Indian Curio Company, of Winnipeg, are helping grain growers to make their fur harvest especially profitable this season by paying the highest cash prices for all kinds of fur.

You should not fail to get our price list. It is one that will wear in your pocket all winter. We pay extra for the skulls, buy elk teeth, everything the fur harvest produces, also give free trapping books to fur shippers. These books are not mere advertising novelties but the best books on trapping published.

Indian Curio Co., 549 Main St., Winnipeg

Expert Scientific Taxidermists and Buyers of Raw Furs.

For Taxidermy Work see our Advt. on page 24



Here's the Tractor which made such a Wonderful Record at the Winnipeg Motor Contest

In the 1911 Winnipeg Motor Contest, the AULTMAN-TAYLOR "30" developed horse power hours in the economy test at lower consumption of fuel than any gasoline engine of any size ever entered in any Winnipeg Contest. This year the Aultman - Taylor "30" beat our last year's record by about 8%

while at the same time our last year's record still stands ahead of anything accomplished on the economy test by any other make of gasoline engine this year. It won the Gold Medal in the large gasoline classes by 44 points over our nearest competitor, and in the plowing test, plowed 20% more acres per hour than our next nearest competitor in either gasoline or kerosene class. Write us for full report of this contest or call at nearest branch. It will pay you to investigate.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio

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CONTRACTORS AND HOME BUILDERS!

Why not buy your Lumber direct from the Mill? Write us or send us your List for Figures. We can save you money

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Save money by ordering before advance. Get my special, low, early order Prices and Free Samples of specially grown stock. Seed secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Get Marquis Wheat with a known history. Beware of ordinary mixed stuff. Get genuine, early-ripening, heavy-yielding, World Champion Marquis. The World's Championship Wheat for 1912—Marquis—was grown from seed supplied by me. Quality counts.

SPECIALLY BRED SEED OATS AT SLAUGHTER PRICES

Write for Samples Now.

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not only save their cost every year but may be bought on such liberal terms as to literally pay for themselves. Why should you delay the purchase of the best separator under such circumstances?

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SELF-LOADING RIFLES

For simplicity and quickness of operation, combined with accuracy of shooting and ease of handling, Winchester Self-Loading Rifles are in a class by themselves. They are made in .32, .35, .351 and .401 calibers, giving a range of power that enables their use for any size of game. They are the most advanced type of hunting rifle and have come to stay, as they have proved their merits. • Send postal for illustrated catalog.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct.



R.K. Lamp

gives better light than gas, electricity, acetylene or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For homes, stores, halls, etc.

COSTS ONE CENT PER NIGHT

Guaranteed 5 years.

No wick, no chimney.

No mantle trouble. No dirt. No smoke. No odor. A perfect light for every purpose. Colored post card free. Write for circular D and free card.

RICE-KNIGHT Ltd.

Toronto

or

Regina

The C.P.R. and Taxation

Continued from Page 8

the company had taken patent had been sold.

On these grounds the Canadian Pacific declined to pay taxes on its lands, and after years of litigation the Privy Council in England upheld their claim. The exemption of the Canadian Pacific Railway lands from taxation obviously makes them of considerably more value to the company, and is a distinct encouragement to the company to hold them until higher prices can be obtained. But what is an advantage to the Canadian Pacific Railway, is in this case a disadvantage to the settlers in the districts where the Canadian Pacific Railway lands are situated, for the taxes which would otherwise be paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the school and local improvement purposes must necessarily fall upon the owners of the adjoining land. This in many districts constitutes a very heavy burden upon the settlers, delaying the establishment of schools, and making the school and municipal taxes unnecessarily high. Even assuming that the exemption of the Canadian Pacific Railway lands from taxation is for the benefit of the country it is decidedly unfair that all the burden should fall upon those municipalities and school districts in which the Canadian Pacific Railway still has land. There are few districts in the Prairie Provinces where the taxes amount to less than ten cents per acre, including school, municipal and (in Saskatchewan and Alberta) supplementary revenue taxes, and at this rate the exemption of the Canadian Pacific Railway lands simply shifts a burden of nearly \$1,000,000 a year from the shoulders of a wealthy company to those of the farmers of the Western Provinces.

Shareholders' Profits

With all that has been done by the country for the Canadian Pacific Railway, it would be strange indeed if that company did not make large profits. Its profits, indeed, have been enormous and they are increasing from year to year. For the last two years the company has paid a dividend of 10 per cent., and last year had a surplus left out of the years earnings amounting to \$17,560,518. A table accompanying this article shows earnings, expenses and dividends of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the past few years. The dividends ranging from five to ten per cent. may not seem unreasonable for this country, but dividends represent only a portion of the profits going to the shareholders, melon cutting, as before explained, being also a very fruitful source of income. These profits have come, and are coming from excessive freight, passenger, express and telegraph rates. The Canadian Pacific Railway has always been the favored child of Canada. Money, lands and favors have been showered upon it, until it has "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." Titles and honors have been bestowed upon it by British sovereigns. Now the pampered child has become a veritable giant, with an income almost equal to that of Canada itself. And in its strength the Canadian Pacific Railway has no regard for the parent who gave it life, money, lands and all its magnificent inheritance. Instead of being controlled by the government for the benefit of the people, the Canadian Pacific Railway aspires to control the government and practices extortion upon the people for its own benefit.

People Will Fight

There are signs that the people are becoming aroused, and are determined to make a fight to regain control over the Canadian Pacific Railway. One of the most important steps towards this end is the demand of Western public bodies for a reduction of freight rates in this part of the country, which is now before the Railway Commission. The Railway Commission was established by Parliament in 1904 and was given wide powers for the control of railway companies and their rates. In many comparatively small matters, the Commission has protected the rights of the public and compelled the railway companies to treat them fairly, but so far no sweeping reduction of freight rates

has been ordered by the Commission. In the present case it is claimed on behalf of the public that the rates charged in the West are so much higher than those in force in the East as to constitute undue discrimination against the West, and a reduction of Western rates to the Eastern level is demanded. Not only freight rates, but the Railway Commission itself is being tested in this enquiry. If the Commission orders and enforces a substantial decrease in rates, it will have justified its existence and will be made the means of securing further relief from the oppressions of the railways. If on the other hand the Commission, on some technical ground, fails to compel a reduction of charges, it will prove itself ineffective and the people will be forced to appeal to Parliament for redress. The means at the disposal of Parliament for bringing the Canadian Pacific Railway to time are plenty.

Must Stop Melon Cutting and Lower Rates

Its first and obvious duty is to pass legislation which will at once put a stop to the system of melon cutting which, during the past ten years, has already put a hundred million dollars into the pockets of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Interest on that hundred million dollars is being paid out of the excessive freight rates which are charged in the West. If action is not taken by Parliament, the Canadian Pacific Railway will doubtless continue to hand out melons to its shareholders, and to charge high rates, but it is within the power of Parliament to say that melon-cutting shall cease, and freight rates shall come down.

The balance sheets of the Canadian Pacific Railway contain abundant proof that the company can well afford to give relief to the people by the reduction of freight rates. Until recently the Canadian Pacific Railway always contended that the "ten per cent. clause" prevented Parliament or the Railway Commission controlling the company's rates, but Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the company, in a formal interview given to the daily press of Winnipeg in September last, said that it had not been pretended for some years that the earnings of the road did not exceed ten per cent. of the capital invested. Sir Thomas has admitted in fact that the Canadian Pacific rates are under the control of the Railway Commission, and that being the case Parliament will be greatly lacking in its duty and regard for the interests of the people if the Canadian Pacific Railway rates are not reduced very considerably in the near future. Next Parliament should pass remedial legislation which will correct the flaw in the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway which the Privy Council has interpreted as giving the company exemption from taxation on its lands for several years to come. Such legislation would simply place the Canadian Pacific Railway on the same footing as other owners of land so far as the payment of taxes to the school districts and rural municipalities is concerned. It would cost the company probably a million dollars a year, which is not a large sum compared with the surpluses which the Canadian Pacific is piling up each year, but it would be a great relief to those districts where the Canadian Pacific Railway has vacant lands going tax free.

A GREAT CALAMITY

A slight, hissing sigh, and all was over. There it lay limp and inert, yet another victim of the world's rushing progress.

The fell weapon had indeed done its work well, and there the still form remained, the very breath of life passing from its body.

The man bent down and looked mournfully at his old friend. Searching closely he found the weapon that had caused the calamity, and tenderly withdrew it from the wound.

"Ah, me," said the motorcyclist, as he hurled away the piece of glass bottle, "another beastly puncture."

"I can always talk all right to you, countess; it's these awfully brainy people that make me so nervous."

Prompt Shipment

Delayed shipments having arrived we are now able to undertake prompt delivery of orders for the following heaters

Parlor
Heater

8.85

BURNS
WOOD



Throws out heat quicker than any type of wood heater you can buy. Strongly constructed throughout, and lined with cast iron.

45 N 110—Height, 25½ in. 8.85
Firebox, 25 in.

OAK
HEATER

WOOD
OR
COAL



Body made of heavy rolled steel which will wear well and radiate good heat. Firepot is made of heavy corrugated iron. It will stand intense heat. Exceptionally good value at EATON prices.

45 N 57—Diameter firepot, 12 in.; height about 4 ft. 6.60
45 N 53—Diameter firepot, 14 in. 8.40
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

A HUMBLE CONFESSION

I have a letter before me from a young girl out in the country who says, "I have read your page and I feel that you know how we country women feel." I do, you know, because I lived in the country in Manitoba and walked three miles to school when I was a little girl, and went back and taught in country schools after I grew up. But it isn't any credit to me to understand. I feel guilty when you all write and praise me for the work I am doing. You see, I am being paid for the work and I love it.

I love to come into my office in the morning and find a whole pile of nice, interesting letters there from all over the West and the United States and England. When you tell me about your home life I fill in the details and have a vivid picture in my mind of your surroundings.

There is a country farm house where I often go to visit in the summer. We drive over a delightful country road, broken in the middle by a small wooded stream. After we have jogged along comfortably for eight miles we turn in at the gate and drive up to the kitchen door—we always use our kitchen doors in the country, do we not? Then the family, headed by the sweet faced mother, come forth to meet me and I am escorted in state to the big kitchen from which comes forth delectable odors of fried new potatoes and ham and eggs to make one's mouth water. In the gracious hospitality of this and other country homes I have kept fresh in my mind the atmosphere of farm life. Not because I had any idea of using this knowledge in my profession, but because I love the country.

So you see, the understanding of country conditions isn't a virtue on my part, it is second nature, and I must, to be honest, disclaim all credit for it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WAYS TO ECONOMIZE

Dear Miss Beynon—I would like very much the two little books entitled, How to Teach the Truth to Children, also The Most Beautiful Story in the World, for which I enclose 15 cents. I get the Grain Growers' Guide from my father-in-law every week and I like to read Sunshine page very much.

Perhaps these few hints will help someone else.

I make the children underwear out of old ones and I make mitts out of old socks and my flour bags I dye what color I want and make blouses and dresses for the little one, and it wears very good. I trim the dresses with a bit of lace and they look nice. I make mats out of very old clothes, also comforters. The way I make the mats, I get four laths and nail them together, then I sew a bag, opened up, on to the frame. I bought a mat hook for six cents. I cut my rags in strips about one inch wide and hold strip of rag with thumb and finger of left hand on the back of the canvas, then stick your hook in and pull it through just like small loops, about half inch high, and always pull your last end through so it won't pull out. I hope you will be able to understand what I mean.

Well, now I will tell you how I make my quilts. I sew all my pieces together just the size I want; then put the backing on and leave a vent about 4 inches long, then stitch two more borders and leave a vent in each facing one another; then stitch a fancy design in the centre and leave a vent again. Then fill with feathers and stitch up vents. These are very warm and light.

Well, you may print this if you wish. With best wishes I will now conclude.

JUST TWENTY-THREE.

Thanks ever so much for your good practical suggestions, and come again whenever you can.

F. M. B.

HAS PAPERS TO GIVE

Dear Miss Beynon—I have been an interested reader of The Guide for some time and especially of the corners devoted to women and children.

Must say I am heartily sorry for some

of our dear sisters who find life so hard with the one who should be their protector and lover all through every trial of life. I do not know that I have any advice to offer as each case would have to be dealt with accordingly, as the case required, but would just like to say, "Do not allow yourself to become a drudge nor a martyr, when, in doing so, you are not doing any one a real service of kindness, but rather doing him or them an injury by allowing them to become warped and thus losing their dignity."

My real purpose in writing is to offer to any one a quantity of Sunday School papers and cards. You can forward a letter to me through Miss Beynon and I shall be pleased to send prepaid to any address. These papers are full of good reading.

Also, I enclose 20 cents for the two books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I also think we women should and will have our vote as well as the men.

You know I am not a former contributor to this Homemakers page, but would like to add that I find it quite interesting and heartily fall in line with such a sisterhood, but I feel so sad when I think of the unhappy lot of some of my sisters.

We have been married fifteen years and have come through many sicknesses and trials, among them life in a shanty on the prairie, but have loved and comforted each other thus far and love each other better as the years go by. I think the common purse the only way as it is, and has been, our plan all our married life. Of course, there might be exceptions in cases where a woman would not consider her husband's means.

I must close now and sign myself

WESTERN SISTER.

You live in a beautiful part of the country, Western Sister. I have often visited your town.

F. M. B.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

QUESTIONS ABOUT STORIES

Some of the Young Canadians have asked me if they may write stories about other subjects than the one given. Surely, and if it is a very good story I will be glad to print it, but prizes are given only for the competition stories. Even then, it is sometimes very difficult to decide who should get the honors.

Didn't you think last week's stories were splendid and we have more good ones this week. When you read the prize story, I think you will feel as I did that it was a great pity they did not remember about the pigs and not let the little gopher get eaten up.

If you see a prize story that you think is not as good as another which did not get a prize, please remember that we award them to the children who do the best work for their age, otherwise there would be no use of the little folk trying at all.

ABOUT THE CAMERA BUSINESS

You will remember that I extended the time for the camera contest until the first of January as we had so few printable pictures sent in.

What I want is the picture of some old person or object of interest on the farm or in the district where you live or else a winter picture.

Be careful to observe all the rules you got with your camera so that your pictures will be clear.

Have your teacher or one of your parents certify that you took the picture yourself.

Any boy or girl of seventeen or under may send photos.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

PREPARING FOR WINTER

One of Our Prize Stories

About two years ago, in the summer, a neighbor of ours could not get rid of a gopher that always used to be in the yard. During the week they missed lettuce and bits of cabbage disappeared and quite a few more of the garden things, but they could not find out what was taking them.

One day they saw a gopher with its mouth full of something and its cheeks bulging out. They thought this was the intruder so they put some poisoned wheat down its hole. The wheat continued to disappear and they put poison out several times, but the gopher must have known it was poison because they kept missing things out of the garden.

During this time the little gopher got quite tame and would nearly come up to the kitchen door, and when anyone went out he would stand and watch them as if to see if they dropped anything good to eat.

The people knew that winter was on its way and that the little gopher was storing up for it. Winter came and they saw no more of the little gopher. It was about the middle of winter that the men were pulling some hay out of a haystack to feed the cattle when out dropped a little ball. They thought it was a mouse nest at first, but on close examination they found out that it was a gopher that had rolled up in a round ball of hay and had gone to sleep. Whether it was the same one that they tried to poison they could not tell, so they put it in a box in the hen-house, but they forgot that the pigs were loose and one of the big pigs walked in looking for something to eat and on seeing this she ate it. So after all the gopher had stored up he did not wake up again to use it.

EMILY BAXTER.

Halcyonia, Sask. Age 12.

THE GOPHER

Gophers are cute animals. They dig holes in the ground deep enough to go below the frost. In the fall, about the first of November, they go in their holes for the winter. Before they go in for the winter they carry dry grass and grain, such as wheat and oats, into their holes—enough to last them till spring if the winter is not too long.

They have pockets on the inside of their cheeks and they stuff those full and carry the grain and wheat to their holes in that way. I have seen them have their pockets so full they could hardly get their head down the hole.

They turn lighter in the fall. Nature has a way to protect nearly all of her innocent little creatures.

Most wild animals like the weasles and gophers turn lighter in the fall, then they are not so easily seen over the snow.

Gophers do not generally come out of their holes again till March or the first part of April unless they do not get enough food stored away.

They are like the woodchuck, they sleep most of the winter.

EDITH BOOSE.

Age 12.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

The beaver, as we all know, is the emblem of our vast country Canada. Therefore, as I am a young Canadian, the most natural thing to write about is the beaver.

When a complete new winter home is needed they first find a running stream across which they build a dam, high enough to hold back sufficient water for protection for their lodges. The dam is made of logs and mud. First the beavers cut down trees by gnawing them off just above the ground. Then they cut them up into convenient lengths for handling and then roll the logs down to the shore and float them to where they are wanted. They then sink them and fasten them down with mud. Layer after layer is put down till the dam is high enough.

During the process of dam-building they save most of the bark and store it in a ditch and use it for food. The lodges are built of the branches off the logs used in the dam. The interior of the lodge is not very large, there being only room for four or six beavers in each. The lodge walls are several feet thick and are composed of branches, plastered with mud. The interior is divided into two rooms, one above and one below water. The upper one is the bedroom and the occupants sleep around the walls on beds of moss and leaves.

Their food for winter is put in a ditch near the lodges and consists of bark and roots, also poles with bark on. Passages to the feeding ground are dug from all the lodges in the villages. The ditch is intended to keep enough water over the food and below the ice to permit passage. Thus they prepare for winter in their queer way and thus they keep warm, comfortable and safe during the long cold winter.

GEORGE E. CRIPPS.

Age 14.

BIRDS AND GOPHERS

Dear Friends:—I am a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide and I don't think I would like to miss it once. I am 15 years old, and I love to read the letters of the Young Canada Club. You want some girls or boys to write a story on birds. Well, I will tell you what I know about them.

Some birds, when they hear winter is coming, fly South so that Jack Frost will not catch them in the North. They stay there all winter till early in the spring, then they come back with a nice song and we are very glad to see them coming back.

The gophers in the summer time are very busy carrying grain to a hole in the ground and putting it down there and then they stay out till it freezes up. Then they go in and fill the opening with earth so that the snow cannot get in, and then, early in the spring, they come out. Sometimes they do not put in enough grain so they are very hungry.

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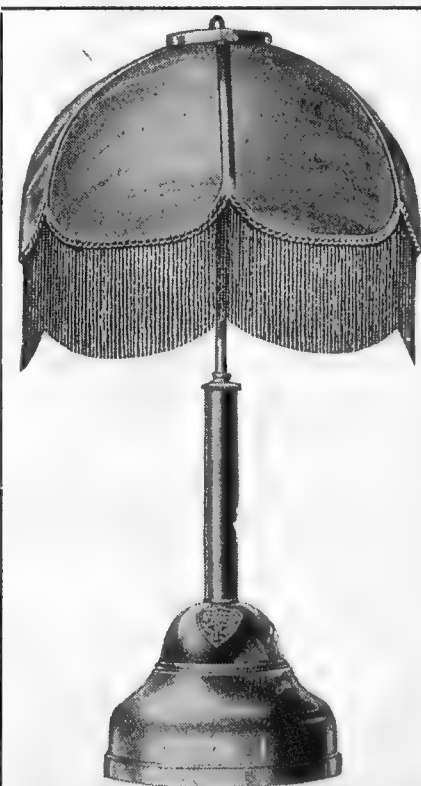
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Normalite's Woes

At school all day we work away.
But here I must confess
That tho' the work is very nice,
We'd rather do with less.

At home we study "Bagley,"
Make notes on him galore;
Then out in quest of clue and ash,
For miles, the town explore.

We write out notes till late at night,
Stargaze till we feel queer;
Hand-work and essays us employ,
Then "How to teach the Sphere."

Topics in history we pick out,
Then study how to drill;
Practise in writing don't neglect,
Unless we're really ill.

To drill in the Collegiate,
Twice weekly we must go;
No matter what the weather,
Or what the depth of snow.

We go there in a hurry—
We've got to, don't you see?
And when at last the place is reached,
We're tired as can be.

No time is there for resting,
Altho' we're nearly dead;
"Fall in!" says our instructor,
With anger we turn red.

We think we've exercised enough,
We're getting thin and pale;
But mercy we must not expect,
No matter how we fail.
—By a Harrassed Normalite.

The Car Shortage Problem

Continued from Page 8

ating bonus flour ground in the west. That might be a good thing but perhaps my suggestion would be as likely to answer the purpose and the farmer would be more sure of getting the benefit. He would at least have the first deal.

What Congestion Means

Asked by the Chairman if giving power to banks to loan on grain in farmers' bins would not help, Mr. Green said it certainly would help, but would not be any real solution, only side-stepping the issue. To show the effects of this condition on a large number of our settlers I would like to bring to your notice the position at Expanse, which is only one of several cases I might mention.

On Saturday last the two elevators at that point were full. There were over 100 teams loaded with grain. The men had come from 35 to 75 miles. Only two cars were available for loading wheat and these men, many of them without a dollar to their name, with loads of grain to sell, their families at home awaiting their return on the bare prairie, winter coming on, no one to buy their grain. What kind of a Christmas will they have? One elevator was issuing tickets to the men to keep order so that each would get his turn as space was provided in the elevator. Many of them had already been waiting for three days. Is this the position business men of this country want to keep farmers in? A frequent occurrence was for one man, after he had sold his load, to supply funds for a half dozen of his neighbors for board until such times as they could get their chance to unload. One woman was in the group who had driven in two teams for a long distance and had to await her turn with the rest. She had been driven to this condition by the exigencies of prairie life, it being easier than to stay and do the chores. Of course, this is a new district, but it is more or less general.

Mr. McCammock, one of the sufferers, left Gravelburg with two loads of grain on the morning of Tuesday the 19th, reaching Expanse, 35 miles distant, his nearest station, on Wednesday the 20th at noon. He had on his two wagons 72 bushels of wheat and 41 bushels of flax. Heavier loading was not expedient, facing all kinds of road conditions for that distance. Seeing the condition at Expanse, no likelihood of selling for days, he inquired what his grain would be worth and he was told his No. 1 wheat would be worth 59c, the flax 70c. He decided to proceed to Moose Jaw, 30 miles further, reaching there on the 21st at noon, when he received 62c per bushel for his wheat and

Let me Tell You. Face to Face



"Here is my question:—A \$100 roof gives a \$500 building several years of service. A \$125 Pedlar roof gives the same building 100 years of service, because it is a 100-year roof. Is the extra \$25 wisely spent?"

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"I have been a good-roof missionary all my life. I invented Oshawa Metal Shingle for lightning protection. I made improvements in it and got my design perfect after 50 years. My roof was rain, wind, snow, ice, fire, lightning and sun proof. I still needed one thing—the longest lasting metal—non-rusting. At one step, when I found this metal, I achieved a roof to last you a whole century."

"There is No Building Made Right, If the Roof Is Not Perfect."

"Guard a building on top, and you guard the whole building. The weather beats fiercest on top. I tell you, no building ever made is better than its roof. I want to see you build a good roof. Skimp the walls, if you skimp anything. See your roof is right. Your good roof gives three-fold building service."

"Why, in 50 years, a little thousand-dollar barn protects \$75,000 worth of hard-harvested product. A poor roof can easily rot, and waste, and lose for you twenty times its cost—twenty times the cost of a Pedlar Oshawa Shingle roof. With most roofs lightning may burn all—with my roof you can defy lightning to try its worst on your barn."

"I Make a Roof that Answers Every Roof Demand You Can Think Of."

"My roof has 'give' in it. It can expand in the sun. It can shrink in winter cold. It does this without drawing the nails that hold it. It is ice proof. Frozen snow cannot gouge it open. It is clean. Dirt cannot rest on it. Roof water gathered from it is pure. My roof covers its nails. They cannot loosen or rust. My roof is not too heavy or too light—it is ventilated."

"As a result, wind or storms cannot lift it bodily, like a shingle roof. It is spark proof and fire proof. It is lightning proof. It still protects a building if the frame sags. A man can lay it without special tools. He can only lay it right, the right way. Every protection, besides the protection against rust, comes with my roof. You lay my roof on ordinary framing."

"Why Do You Get Such a Good Roof from Me ALONE?"

"You can't get a roof deal like mine anywhere else in the world. This is because other metal shingles haven't my design or metal. Other metal shingles haven't my years of pioneer knowledge to back them. They haven't my ground-floor patents—my skill—my earnest and hard work of years on the one problem—a perfect metal roof. I, only, can make you a roof with the right metal in it to back the wear, because my shingle metal is the only one that make the deal honestly possible."

"Can You Lay It, and Lay It Right? Yes!"

"You, a tinsmith, anybody, can lay my roof— whoever can handle a hammer. I spent years in making my Shingle so it couldn't be laid wrong. There isn't an exposed nail, after you are done. The roof is ventilated so it is almost cyclone proof. My roof is earthquake proof, if your building under it is. It is settlement proof, sun proof—lodged ice cannot open it."

"Yes, sir, you can lay an entire Pedlar roof yourself in my Oshawa Shingle, while you are patching a few shingles on a leaky cedar roof. When you figure its service, the price of my roofing is ridiculously small. My price is very fair. Your bill for my roof is kept down, because folk all over the world are also buying. Big output means big quality at little price."

"Every Roof Owner Should Have the Help in My Big Roof Book FREE."

"My roof book, 'George Shingle' ought to be in your hand this very minute. I will be glad to send you a free copy. The book shows roofs, of course. It shows good buildings under them. You can get a score of hints for barn design, planning and arrangement, even if you don't buy my shingle."

"But the main point about my book is that it tells you all you want to know about Oshawa Shingles. I would like you to know its goodness. I am proud of the perfection, excellent quality, fine service, easy laying, beauty and adaptability of my clean Oshawa Shingle. It is a bigger thing than it looks to give any man weather, fire, lightning, and time-resisting protection rolled into one article. My 'George Shingle' Book tells you all about a roof that 'Makes good' for 100 years."

"Send Me a Post-Card To-day."

"Get my 'George Shingle' Book to-day. A post-card will bring you the whole story of my perfected Oshawa Shingle. Ask one of my branches near you. Or write me direct. Remember you better any building three-fold if you put the best roof you can get on it. People on the other side of the earth know this. You write me. *G. A. Pedlar*"

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa

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TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	CHATHAM 200 -ag St. W.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.	VANCOUVER 108 Alexander St.		
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	EDMONTON 563 Third St. W.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	CALGARY 1112 First St. W.	

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SYDNEY 194-2 8 George St.	MEDICINE HAT Toronto St.	MOOSE JAW 202 Fairford St.
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85c for his flax. It cost Mr. McCammock 9c per bushel to thresh his wheat and 30c per bushel to thresh his flax, besides boarding the men and teams. His expenses hauling out these loads were, stopping place, for himself and team, for the round trip, \$13.10. He would reach home, nothing happening, on Saturday the 23rd at noon, occupying a week to the trip. This is only one case out of hundreds that might be mentioned, to set forth the hardship and suffering entailed upon these people in order to get a few dollars out of the grain into which they have put their best efforts for two or more years. It is a blessing severe weather is holding off, and things are not worse. And we would, as a whole, rather this than

no grain to ship. But in the midst of plenty to thus be compelled to starve is the farmer's lot.

GIBBET FOR PANIC-MAKERS

New York, Dec. 17.—President-elect Wilson held up a warning finger to-night to any man who might deliberately start a panic in the United States in order to show that intended legislative policies were wrong. At the banquet of the Southern Society of New York, he declared, in a speech, that he had heard sinister predictions of what would follow if the Democratic party put into effect changes in economic policy. The president-elect first distinguished in his speech between "natur-

al" and "unnatural" panics. He said that in many cases panic had come naturally because of a mental disturbance with people with reference to loans and money generally.

"But the machinery is in existence," he said, "by which the thing can be deliberately done. Frankly, I don't think there is any man living who dares use the machinery for that purpose. If he does, I promise him, not for myself, but for my fellow countrymen, a gibbet as high as Haman's."

The governor added that he meant no "literal gibbet," for "that is not painful," but, he said, it would be a gibbet of public disgrace which would live "as long as the members of that man's family survive."

News from Ottawa

Bank Act will be amended to permit loans on farmers' grain and live stock—
May be election on naval question
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Parliament rose on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 18, and business will not be resumed until Tuesday, Jan. 14. Owing to demands made upon the Premier by members from the Maritime Provinces and the far West a somewhat more extended holiday than usual is being taken. The original proposal was to adjourn from Dec. 19 to Jan. 8, but to this strenuous objection was taken on the score that it would give members who come from a long distance only one week at home. The objections were voiced in the House by E. M. Macdonald, Liberal member for Pictou, who was doubtless speaking for the long-distance men on both sides, and the Premier good-naturedly consented to the longer adjournment.

While much interest has attached to the pre-Christmas session of the House, more particularly owing to the naval announcement and the development of the alternative policy of the opposition, it cannot truthfully be said that much business has actually been done. Comparatively few bills have been introduced either by the government or private members, the ratification of the trade agreement with the West Indies has not gone through as was expected, and, apart from the navy resolution, only one important piece of legislation has been given a start in the House. That is the bill to amend the Bank Act, which was introduced and explained by Hon. T. W. White, on Tuesday afternoon.

Bank Act Amendments

While the amendments proposed to the present bank act are not so radical as it was supposed they might be, they will undoubtedly result in improving the present law in more ways than one. The minister is confident that the provision making it compulsory for shareholders at their annual meeting to name an auditor who may be called upon by the minister at any time to make a report as to the correctness of any statement issued by the bank either to the shareholders or the government, will prove to be a strong moral as well as practical safeguard. He believes that under the amended law, when it comes into force, such frauds as led to the wrecking of the Farmers' Bank will be detected early while other bank failures of less serious nature will be prevented. The bill provides additional safeguards for the subscribers to new banks by limiting to a minimum the amount of money which provisional directors will be allowed to spend previous to the issuance of the bank's certificate by the department of finance.

An exceedingly important section is one which provides that directors and officials of banks guilty of negligence shall in future be subject to indictment. Under the present act it is necessary to prove that there has been wilful intent to do wrong. It has practically to be shown that a director, or a president, no matter how negligent, has had guilty knowledge before he can be indicted. The new act will have the effect of forcing directors and presidents of banks to take a closer personal interest in the affairs of the bank, or banks, with which they are connected.

A proposal which may be subjected to some criticism by those possessing a sound knowledge of financial economics is one to allow the banks to create a central gold reserve into which a bank may deposit gold and issue additional note circulation, covering either a part or the whole of the deposit. The gold is to be held by four trustees, three to be named by the Dominion Bankers' association and one by the government. The argument is being advanced that under this arrangement the banks will be able to get possession of all the gold in the country. If there is any danger attached to such a condition it will no doubt be elucidated by the financial critics of the opposition when the bill receives further consideration.

Financing Farm Products

The discussion in the House relating to the extension to the banks of the

right to lend money on grain are of sufficient interest to give in detail: "We have given," said the minister, "to the farmer of the West the privilege of borrowing under the bank act upon grain in his own possession. Or, to put it in another way, we have permitted banks to loan to farmers on the

security of threshed grain in their possession."

"How about the farmers in the East?" inquired Mr. Emerson.

"The legislation is general," replied the minister.

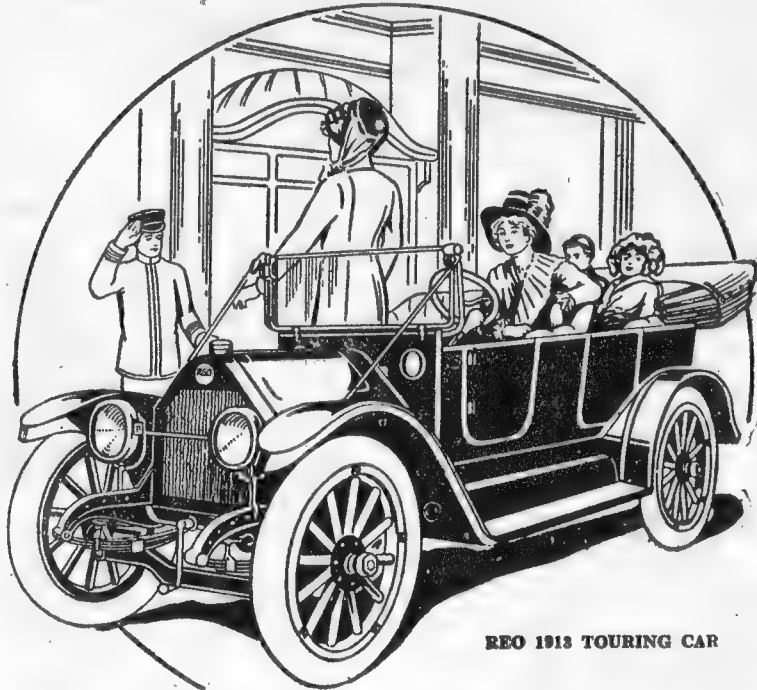
"The Hon. Minister in speaking limited it to the West," remarked Mr. Emerson.

"I mentioned the farmers of the West," explained Mr. White, "because it was having regard to the situation in the West that it was thought desirable that the law in this respect should be changed. The matter was given very careful consideration, because it does raise very important questions as to the

lien of the banks, the rights of creditors and other matters that have been discussed in this House, more particularly I think, in 1890. However, having regard to the desirability of encouraging the farmer of the West to provide storage facilities; having regard to the transportation problem, I thought that the advantages of the legislation would more than counterbalance its disadvantages."

"Is it confined to grain, or does it apply also to livestock?" asked Dr. Schaffner.

"We have also given the rancher the privilege of borrowing upon his cattle," replied Mr. White.



REO 1913 TOURING CAR

Woman and the Motor Car

"... A woman who drives her own car will find intuition far more valuable than muscular development ... Another singular fact ... is that a woman seems to acquire the 'feel' of the motor much more readily than mere man."

Ellen Anna Semple in "Motor Field."

There is no cranking to a Reo. She merely turns a switch—the Reo self-starter will propel the car itself—for two miles if necessary—in zero weather. When she puts her right hand—without reaching or fumbling—on the cane handle of the Reo, the motion to start is just as effortless and instinctive as handling a parasol. When she puts her feet on the pedals of the Reo, the movement to stop is just the instinctive cessation from walking—That's all.

REO IS THE CAR OF INSTINCT

Electric self-starter—left side drive and a real centre control—all features that spell finality in car construction are features that have made REO the car of permanent investment. Made in two and five passenger bodies—\$1,750 f.o.b. St. Catharines.

The Reo short creed—" \$1 more spent in the factory saves \$10 on the road"—responsible for the over-tiring-steel analysis—drop forgings—carburetor double heating and other extremes of thoroughness—was well demonstrated on the transcontinental trip of the "All-Red" Route Reo from Halifax to Vancouver. We have printed a book of the trip. It reads like a story of adventure. You may have a copy on request as long as the edition lasts.

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The Reo Motor Car Co. Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

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James Winram, Pilot Mound, Man.

"Does the bill provide that the lien upon the grain in the possession of the farmer shall be registered or filed as a bill of sale, so that the public may have some notice of it?" asked Mr. Pugsley.

"The lien is a bankers' lien, which requires no registration under the bank act. I know, of course, what the hon. member has in mind."

"The hon. minister is merely extending the privilege," remarked Mr. Emerson.

"We are extending the privilege," explained the minister. "Hitherto, under the existing act, the privilege of hypothecating property in the possession of individuals has been practically confined to wholesalers. While one may borrow upon warehouse receipts, or on personal property in the possession of a third party, who may give a receipt, in the past the privilege of using the liens provided for in the act has been confined practically to the wholesalers. In the West banks to-day take security of this kind upon cattle. But, by reason of a decision in the courts of Alberta, some doubt has been thrown upon their right to do so, and the provision that the rancher may borrow upon his cattle—the rancher being a wholesaler—has been inserted for the purpose of removing all doubts on that point."

Another, and by no means the least important, provision of the bill is one providing that when two banks decide to merge their interests the consent of the Minister of Finance must be obtained to the agreement arrived at between the boards of directors of the banks. This will enable the government at an early stage, in a clear case, to prevent the amalgamation of two banks, if, in the opinion of the government, such amalgamation would be against the public interest. The amalgamation, the minister further explained, would be consented to before it is brought before the shareholders, or, in other words, before it is made public.

Possible Election on Navy

Apart from the explanation of the new Bank Act and replies to a few questions the week in the Commons was taken up entirely with the debate on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment to the government's naval proposals. Both sides made an effort to get all their strong points before the country before the recess because much depends on the feeling which members find prevailing in the country. Opposition members declare that if the country is as much opposed to the contribution idea as they think they will force a dissolution and a general election. The government supporters profess to be amused at this talk and declare that the opposition to Mr. Borden's proposals will collapse before the middle of February. There is quite a current of opinion, however, that an election is not an improbable eventuality.

The scene which marked the formal adjournment on Wednesday rather strongly suggested this. Hon. Geo. E. Foster had concluded by all odds the best speech yet made on the government side of the House in defence of the government's policy. Its conclusion was greeted with prolonged cheers from the Conservative benches. Mr. Hugh Guthrie was to have replied but as there did not remain time before six o'clock in which to make his speech, he contented himself with hurling a challenge at the government to bring down the Redistribution bill and go to the country on the issue. The Liberals cheered the proposals as if they were in earnest. It remains to be seen if they will feel the same about it when the House resumes. If they do, the people of Canada may look for a long trial of endurance in the Commons.

Opposing Naval Views

Four good speeches were made this week, those who contributed them being Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. Frank Oliver,

Dr. Michael Clark and H. B. Ames, of Montreal. Those of Mr. Foster and Dr. Clarke were the most brilliant. In eloquent perorations they summarized the attitudes of their respective parties. As space makes it impossible to give anything like a complete summary of the debate no better idea could be given of the position taken by the government and the opposition than by quoting the concluding sentences of these two very able speeches. Mr. Foster summarized the government's view of the opposition policy as follows:

"What a difference there is in wars by land and sea. War by land is impossible without advertising the commencement of it. But war by sea may be so secretly engineered, may be so completely masked, that battle and the order of battle come within ten or twelve hours of each other. Then, for example, suppose that Germany, with her mighty fleet masked and protected as it is from aggression, backed by some of the greatest army powers of the world, a fleet ready for instant action—if such a fleet attacks Great Britain, with a coast line of two thousand miles, and in twelve hours is at the point she chooses to attack, where will your one Atlantic squadron be? Brought down to the final analysis you must do one thing or the other—you must do what is absolutely necessary to make your ports defensible in that way. But if you are going to help the British navy and save the British Empire, put your voice and force where the Admiralty wants it. They are the judges; they are the men whose views should guide us. There is one consideration and it is this. If you block this measure what will happen. You cannot make your policy prevail short of a general election, and a reversal of the opinion of the people expressed on Sept. 21, 1911. That is impossible. It may be hon. gentlemen have powers which enable them to do that, but that implies that much time will pass and nothing will be done. If that is done and hon. gentlemen come back with a majority in their party—which is not quite possible—then they begin anew. The matter having been blocked for two years it must be begun anew. You make your fleet construction, tediously and lengthily, extending over a period of six or seven years, find it impossible to obtain Canadian material to man it, because you have to train them as well as get them. In the event of such a consummation, supposing the day of Armageddon came and caught us napping, I would like to have the consciousness that I am free from the thoughts which would lie down upon me if I had been party to, or contributed to that delay."

Dr. Michael Clark affirmed the position of the Liberals in the following eloquent sentences:

"We, on this side of the House, stand united as one man, and we stand where we did, and we stand where you did, and where you should be standing to-day. We stand for Canada as a nation; a nation beneath a common flag; a nation within the Empire but a nation still; with a nation's rights, a nation's aspirations, a nation's responsibilities, yes, and a nation's courage and spirit to discharge these responsibilities. We stand for Canada a nation, not less in herself than Great Britain or any other nation composing this great Empire. Great Britain trades where she will and she defends herself. We stand for Canada with the right to trade where she will, without any man daring to tell us that we are disloyal. We stand for Canada with the power and the ability to begin now the naval defence of her own coasts, in co-operation with the various portions of the most glorious Empire the world has ever seen. We stand on that policy, and we believe we have the majority of the people of Canada with us, because it is the only policy that makes for the dignity of this nation, for the harmony and progress of the Empire, and for the peace of the civilized world."

It has been proposed in New York by enterprising Americans to build a skyscraper mausoleum having ten storeys, each of which has a wide balcony. According to the plans it will contain 532 private vaults, and a corridor connecting with a large reception room, several comfort rooms, and a chapel equipped with an organ and seating 250 persons.



TRAPPERS! See our Advt. on page 18

SPORTSMEN!

We have been practising scientific taxidermy for over a quarter of a century, and have mounted Moose, Elk and Deer Heads for all classes of people, from the working man up, including lords and barons.

GRAIN GROWERS! Let us mount your big game trophies for you. We can do it to your satisfaction. Many times Gold Medalists.

INDIAN CURIO CO.

Big Game Head Specialists
549 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US!

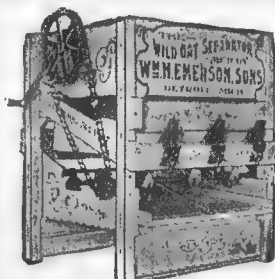
We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship to us. Our twenty-eight years' experience in handling Western Canada grain is at the farmers' disposal at all times. Our motto is: "Good Returns to Farmers."

The different Canadian Railroads are now taking grain for storing in Duluth and Superior in bond, and our facilities for handling grain on commission shipped to these points are equally as good as if shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur.

If your railroad will not take grain for either Fort William or Port Arthur, then bill it to Duluth or Superior in bond, send the shipping bill to us with selling or holding instructions, and we will attend to the balance of the business for you.

References: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.

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Established in 1884 and still at it.



Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
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1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

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THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, Man.

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"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath

We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

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WINNIPEG - CANADA

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Must have clean land and be careful, progressive men interested in work of this sort. We may want to put some out in your district. Write full particulars.

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This little booklet, written by Seymour J. Farmer, Secretary of the Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan, is a brief but comprehensive statement of the case for Direct Legislation. It is just the thing for those who desire to know what Direct Legislation is, but have not time to study a larger work,—clear concise and containing all the essential features and arguments within twenty pages.

5 cents a copy, 35 cents a dozen or \$1.00 for 50, postpaid, from the

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Our readers have all now seen the Christmas number of The Guide. We have a few copies left that we will mail to any address for 15 cents post paid. If you want to show your friends what the Western farmers are doing, send them a Christmas Guide. Send in your list of addresses and 15 cents in stamps and we will mail the copies at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

the Farmers' Market

grade wheat, 1 car, choice	79 1/2
2 durum wheat, 3 cars	82 1/2
grade durum wheat, 1 car, smut	78
2 durum wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
grade durum wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
2 durum wheat, 1 car	80
1 durum wheat, 2 cars	84 1/2
1 durum wheat, 5,400 bu.	84 1/2
penings, 1 car	9.00
penings, 2 cars	8.00
3 yellow corn, 1 car, Willmar	42 1/2
3 yellow corn, 2 cars	42
4 corn, 1 car	40
3 yellow corn, 3 cars, Willmar	42 1/2
3 yellow corn, 5,000 bu., Willmar	42 1/2
highest rate	43 1/2
4 yellow corn, 1 car	41
3 yellow corn, 1 car, to arrive	42
3 yellow corn, 1 car	42 1/2
3 corn, 1 car	41
3 oats, 1 car	28 1/2
3 oats, 1 car	30
4 white oats, 3 cars	30
3 white oats, 3 cars	29 1/2
4 white oats, 7 cars	29 1/2
3 oats, 1 car, black oats mixed	28 1/2
3 white oats, 1 car	30
3 oats, 1 car	28 1/2
grade oats, 1 car	29
sample oats, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	29 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car, wild oats	29 1/2
No. 3 rye, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 3 rye, part car	29 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 4 barley, 1 car	48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 2 feed barley, 6 cars	46
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48
Sample barley, 2 cars	45
Sample barley, 6 cars	45
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	44 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	47
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	44
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	45
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	46
No. 2 feed barley, 7 cars	45
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	45
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	44
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	43 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	47
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46
Sample barley, 6 cars	45 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	49
Sample barley, 1 car, wet	46
Sample barley, 1 car	46
Sample barley, 5 cars	47
Sample barley, 1 car	51
Sample barley, 1 car	57 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	45
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	43 1/2
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	56
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car f.o.b.	50
Sample barley, 1 car	46 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	44 1/2
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.24
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.24 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.25
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage	1.25
No. 1 flax, 3,775 bu., to arrive	1.25 1/2
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.25 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.27

No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.26
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.25 1/2
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.20 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.25 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.20 1/2
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.21 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.27 1/2
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.25 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.25 1/2

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William and Port Arthur, Dec. 20, 1912		
Wheat—	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	80,341.20	5,429.40
No. 1 Nor.	784,482.40	851,723.30
No. 2 Nor.	1,487,553.30	841,722.50
No. 3 Nor.	1,087,851.30	1,799,059.30
No. 4	234,818.30	1,557,839.50
No. 5	63,976.00	876,393.30
Others	1,543,234.20	3,216,268.40

This week	5,282,257.50	8,548,437.30
Last week	3,587,126.10	6,886,933.20

Increase	1,694,331.40	1,661,504.10
*Not including C.P.R. elevator, not reported.		

Oats—		
1 C.W.	14,070.31	57,898.00
2 C.W.	664,501.33	609,062.18
3 C.W.	170,301.23	197,209.24
Ex. 1 Feed	211,554.15	Mixed
1 Feed	199,292.25	minus
2 Feed	75,182.05	Others
Others	537,043.33	

This week	1,878,527.20*	2,229,174.31
Last week	1,512,742.27*	1,985,259.14

Increase	365,785.02	243,915.17
*Not including C.P.R. elevator, not reported.		

Barley—1912		
3 C.W.	390,493.24	1 N.W.C. 823,025.39
4 C.W.	195,533.20	2 C.W. 263,936.14
Rejected	112,713.32	3 C.W. 67,529.14
Feed	21,701.10	Others 20,018.34
Others	10,166.20	

This week	736,608.10*	This week 1,174,559.45
Last week	663,110.04*	Last week 1,041,510.40

Increase	73,498.06	Total last year 748,089
*Not including C.P.R. elevator, not reported.		

Total last year	604,708	
Shipments		

Wheat			
1912	801,004	395,921	67,435
1911	1,864,374	414,151	17,704

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Cattle, receipts, 500; market steady; beefs, \$5.45 to \$5.75; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.05; western steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.20 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$3.50; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.75.

Hogs, receipts 9,000; market steady at Friday's average; light, \$6.85 to \$7.27 1/2; mixed, \$6.95 to \$7.40; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.40; rough, \$6.90 to \$7.10; pigs, \$5.00 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$7.10 to \$7.35.

Sheep, receipts 1,000; market steady; native, \$3.90 to \$5.15; western, \$4.00 to \$5.20; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.85; lambs, native, \$5.85 to \$8.15; western, \$6.25 to \$8.15.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Dec. 21.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 8 White oats, 30 1/2 to 31 cents; to arrive, 30 1/2 cents; No. 3 oats, 27 to 29 cents; barley, 42 to 60 cents.

Duluth, Dec. 21.—Cash oats closed at 30 1/2 cents; to arrive, 29 1/2 cents; barley, 40 to 60 cents. Chicago, Dec. 21.—Feed barley, 46 to 48 cents; malting barley, 49 to 75 cents.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, December 21, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.81	\$0.83
2 Nor. wheat	.78	.81
3 Nor. wheat	.75	.79
No. 4		66-80 1/2
3 White oats	.28 1/2	.31
Barley	38-45 1/2	42-60
Flax, No. 1	1.06	1.25 1/2

Futures—		
December wheat	.81 1/2	.80 1/2
May wheat	.85 1/2	.85 1/2

Winnipeg		
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.00	\$9.75
Hogs, top	8.00	7.40
Sheep yearlings	5.00	6.85

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts for the past week amounted to 657 cattle, 55 calves, 2159 hogs and 391 sheep. For the previous week the numbers were: 2962 cattle, 129 calves, 1856 hogs, and 899 sheep. The receipts for the corresponding week last year amounted to 467 cattle, 3224 hogs and 693 sheep.

Cattle

The season trade has about finished and the expected decline in prices occurred. Fully fifty cents a hundred was clipped off last week's quotations for the higher grades. While the top price for the week was \$6.25, this was in the early part of the week, and for the rest of the time the choice cattle reaching here brought 6 cents at the highest. The receipts were only about 700 head, so the trade was as brisk as could be expected from the quantity. Fortunately most of the cattle sent in were well finished and brought 6 cents or so. There was very little demand for medium sorts, the holiday trade demanding choice stuff. Bunches that would have fetched \$4.50 ten days ago could hardly find purchasers at \$3.50 on Friday. No activity is looked for until after New Year, indeed, very few cattle will be wanted as the packers and butchers are well filled up. It would be unwise to send anything but well finished stuff during the next week, but there is always a ready sale for good and choice qualities. As an evidence how little wanted cattle are for a spell, some of the commission houses did not send out their regular weekly letter, the only issue they omit all year.

Hogs

More hogs came in last week than the previous one, and for the earlier part choice hogs brought \$8.50. With heavy receipts and the feeling that the season's trade was over, a weakening in prices occurred, first to \$8.25 and later to \$8.00. The roughs, heavies and stags were subject to the usual cuts. Now that local packers are well stocked up, trade will be very dull for a while, and for the sake of prices it is to be hoped the supplies will not be heavy.

Sheep and Lambs

The reduction in quotations extended to the sheep and lamb market, 50 cents a hundred being taken off last week's prices. Choice lambs are worth from \$5.50 to \$6.00, with best killing sheep about \$5.00. The receipts were very light.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The butter market is easier in tone, and the tendency is downward on all lines. Fancy dairy is 29 cents, instead of 29-30; and while No. 1 dairy remains steady at its former price, 27 cents, good round lots are down a cent, from 24 to 23 cents. The lowering is partly explained by the feeling in Eastern and Southern markets that the produce firms have stored up more butter than will be required before the new season begins. It will be impossible to determine how nearly the cold storage stocks will meet the requirements, or whether there will be any considerable surplus, until near the close of the winter. No radical change in butter prices is looked for until then, either higher or lower. Plenty of medium grade butter is coming into Winnipeg, but the best quality is less than the demand.

Eggs

No change has taken place in jobbers' quotations on eggs. The held or packed variety brings 22 cents a dozen, while strictly new laid are worth nearly double that figure, namely, around the forty-cent mark. Large quantities of storage eggs are being imported into Winnipeg from the South. These can be laid down here for 22 or 23 cents, so the country customers who do not collect and ship the eggs when new laid can hardly expect better prices than the ruling rate of 22 cents. For the strictly new-laid an eager market lies open.

Potatoes

Little trade remains in this line. The same figure 35 cents a bushel, holds steady for what sale there is.

Milk and Cream

The holiday activity in other lines had its effect in lessening the shipments of milk from the country. But the temporary decline is not of such proportions as to effect prices. The same schedule will hold for the balance of the year, after which another reasonable advance is expected.

Liv

Poultry prices very large and

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 19 to December 23 inclusive

WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
No.	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExtFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
73	87 1/2	59	52 1/2	48	32 1/2	29	30	29	27	46	41	39	38	105	103	85	...
73 1/2	87 1/2	60	53	48	32 1/2	29	30	29	27	46	41	38	37	105	103	...	85
73 1/2	87 1/2	60	53	48	32 1/2	29	30	29	27	46	41	38	37	107
74 1/2	88	62	54	48	31 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	27	45 1/2	40	39	38	107	105	...	86
75	88 1/2	63	54	48	31 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	27	45 1/2	41	39	38	107	104	...	85
75	89	64	54 1/2	49	32	29	29 1/2	29	27	45 1/2	41	39	38	105	103	85	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 23

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	81 1/2	79 1/2	93	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	29c	29c-30c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	78 1/2	76 1/2	90	Choice butcher steers and	5.75-6.00	6.25-6.50	...	No. 1 dairy	27c	27c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	75 1/2	73 1/2	84	heifers	5.25-5.75	5.75-6.00	4.50-5.00	Good round lots	23c	24c	23c
No. 4	69	67 1/2	76	Air to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	64	59	67	steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.25	4.25-5.00	Held stock or packed	22c	22c	28c
No. 6	54 1/2	52	57	Best fat cows	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.75	3.75-4.00	Strictly new laid	35c-40c	35c-40c	50c
Feed	49	48	53	Medium cows	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	Potatoes	35c	35c	70c
Cash Oats				Best bulls	3.75-4.25	4.50-4.75	3.35-3.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	32	32 1/2	36	Common cows	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	37c	37c	40c
Cash Barley				Light and medium bulls	3.25-3.50	4.00-4.25	3.00-3.25	Cream for butter-making	32c	32c	32c
No. 3	45 1/2	46	...	Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	5.50-5.00	purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32.10	32.10	32.00
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.50	...	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)			
No. 1 N.W.	105	105	185	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$45-\$60	Live Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35	Chickens	14c	14c	12c
December	81 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	Hogs				Fowl	9c	9c	9c
May	85 1/2	84	98 1/2	Choice hogs	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$7.00	Ducks	14c	14c	12c
July	87	85 1/2	...	Heavy sows	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.50	Geese	10c	10c	10c
Oat Futures				Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	4.50-5.50	Turkeys	16c	16c	14c
December	32 1/2	32 1/2	36 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May	34 1/2	35 1/2	38 1/2	Choice yearlings	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$15	\$12	\$9
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep	5.00	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.50	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$11	\$8
December	105 1/2	105	185 1/2					No. 1 Timothy	\$19	\$17	\$17
May	111 1/2	111 1/2	188								

the largest business in dressed poultry as follows: No. 1 dressed chickens, 16-18 cents a pound; fowl, 13-15 cents; turkeys, 21-23 cents; ducks, 15-17 cents, and geese, 12-14 cents. These prices as usual are less express charges only.

Hay

The hay market has got back to normal. The recent slump on account of heavy receipts has passed away and the hay trade is in a good healthy condition, the shipments keeping the local demand nicely supplied.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending December 20, 1912			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Port Arthur Ter.	5,282,257	1,878,527	736,608
Depot Harbor		286,927	
Meaford	237,290	82,046	
Midland, Tiffin	1,408,956	1,216,813	180,986
Collingwood	29,590	22,982	
Goderich	714,174	232,046	43,453
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	338,028		20,140
Port Colborne	563,063		
Toronto			
Kingston	23,570	68,000	37,000
Prescott			
Quebec	1,250	93,809	1,650
Montreal	553,588	1,493,036	46,278
St. John, N.B.			
Victoria Harbor	2,970,000	691,000	223,000
Totals	12,121,796	6,047,186	1,289,115
In vessels in Canadian Ter. Har.	1,984,690	1,228,263	484,736
At Buffalo and Duluth	3,286,625	90,000	110,000
Total	17,393,111	7,365,449	1,883,851
Total last week	12,564,497	6,458,284	1,797,386
Total last year	16,751,319	5,155,301	1,84,018
(Including afloat)			
At Midland and Tiffin are 39,900 U.S. wheat and 78,200 U.S. oats in bond.			

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Friday's rumor of a Canadian wheat shortage proving groundless Saturday, but wheat led other grains downward, closing $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, while corn and oats receded $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, and unchanged to $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Friday's sharp bulge in wheat was based largely on a report that a private authority had estimated the Canadian crop at 5,000,000 bushels less than the government figures.

Saturday, responsible officials of the Farm Implement company, to whom rumor had credited the private report declared that they had received no advices of the nature rumored.

The spot market was dull and excellent harvesting weather reported from Argentina. Around 91 cents for May, the market developed resting orders, and the close was heavy at a shade over the price. May ranged between 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ and 91, closing at 91 to $\frac{1}{4}$.

In corn the situation remained unchanged with regard to the news and prices followed wheat. May sold between 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ and 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing easy $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ down at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. Shipping demand was slow.

The oats fluctuated narrowly and trade was featureless. The quantity available for delivery on December contracts increased. May ranged between 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, closing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ down at the latter figure.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Dec. 21.—Closing prices on today's market was as follows:

Manitoba No. 1 Nor.\$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 2 Nor.1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 3 Nor.1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
December1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
March1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
May1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wheat market opened $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher with shorts in March covering on bullish American private advices and firmer American cables. There is an improved demand from the continent and cargoes are steadily held. Following the opening there was a disposition to realize and prices declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on the sharp advance in consols at the close, decline at Buenos Ayres and the continued good weather in Argentina for harvesting and movement and confirmed reports of very little damage from the recent rain. Expectations are for heavy American shipments this week. At the close the market easy, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ off from the opening, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than yesterday.

Corn opened $\frac{1}{4}$ higher and later further advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ with the strength in Plate grade. There is a good demand from Spain. Freer purchases of American for January and February shipment are noted.

NATIONAL GRAIN STOOKER

Some inquiries in regard to the National Grain Stooker company, of Winnipeg, have come to The Guide. We understand that there are farmer shareholders of this company all over the West, and will be glad to hear from a number of them stating as to whether they have seen stookers manufactured by this company in operation, and if so, with what success. Also we would like to know from the shareholders upon what terms and representation the stock was sold.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Excited Passenger (as train whizzes by)—But I thought that train stopped here.
Cabby—It ought to, but there is a little coolness between the engineer and the static.

ried is like

DIRECT LEGISLATION BANQUET

Supporters of Direct Legislation from all parts of Manitoba met in Winnipeg on Friday, December 20, and exchanged mutual congratulations on the progress which this democratic movement is making in Canada. At the annual meeting of the Direct Legislation league of Manitoba, held at the Industrial Bureau in the afternoon, the whole of the officers were re-elected, with the addition of E. D. Martin and Professor Mobius to the advisory board, and it was decided to invite the Political Equality league to affiliate and appoint representatives to the executive. In the evening a very successful banquet was held, at which speeches were delivered by Dr. J. N. Hutchison, president, Dr. S. G. Bland, R. L. Richardson, T. A. Crerar, R. L. Scott, treasurer, and F. J. Dixon, organizer.

The annual report presented at the business meeting by the organizer was as follows:

"Our executive committee has requested me to report progress. On the whole our cause has prospered during the past year. A large number of meetings have been held, and our membership has been more than doubled. I have addressed 140 meetings in Manitoba on the subject of Direct Legislation. The aggregate attendance at these meetings was 9,000, making an average of 64 persons to each meeting. The number ranged from 6 up to 600. It is a happy omen for our cause that we are receiving requests for speakers to address all sorts and conditions of men. During the past year our speakers have addressed the Presbyterian Synod, the Methodist Conference, the annual meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, a number of church clubs, Sunday school picnics, Epworth Leagues, organizations and trade unions and open air meetings, on the market square and at the railway shops.

Membership Grows

"One of the most successful propaganda meetings of the season was the banquet held in Manitoba hall on May 6. About 225 representative citizens of Winnipeg attended this banquet, and a number of splendid speeches were made. During the past year we have secured over 800 new members to our league, and have distributed about 40,000 pieces of literature.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to the press for the splendid support which it has given our cause, especially The Grain Grower's Guide, The Voice, the Winnipeg Tribune and the Manitoba Free Press.

Progress Further West

"In addition to the work we have done in Manitoba, we assisted in the formation of a Direct Legislation league for Saskatchewan, of which S. J. Farmer is now organizer. The government of that province is bringing in a bill at this session to establish Direct Legislation. In Alberta the government is also working upon a Direct Legislation bill. One of the most hopeful signs is the fact that both parties are unanimous for Direct Legislation in our sister provinces. We deeply regret that our premier has seen fit to denounce the active workers of our league as 'dangerous demagogues,' and on several occasions has spoken against Direct Legislation. We are, however, circulating a petition which will be presented to the Legislature in the spring asking that a vote of the people be taken on this question. We believe that we shall be able to get a majority of the voters of the province to sign this petition and we hope that the premier will bow to the will of the people.

In the Cities

"In addition to the provincial movement for Direct Legislation, the cities are also coming our way. The city of St. John adopted a new charter last spring which places the city under the commission form of government with the initiative, referendum and recall. Vancouver will come under this system on Jan. 1, 1913. The ratepayers of Lethbridge voted on this question on Dec. 9, and by an overwhelming majority decided in favor of the commission form of government with the initiative, referendum and recall. We have good reason to be pleased with the progress our cause is making, but we



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samples and advise when
pleased to let you know where bes

Your consignments will be hand
when entrusted to us on consignment
facilities to properly look after your in
highest going prices when effecting sa

Should you wish track quotations :
loaded, drop us a wire and we will qu
acceptance. WE ARE PREPARED T
OATS FOR SHIPMENT.

Write us for any information y
and disposition of grain in car load.

JAMES RICHARDSON
COMMISSION DEPAR
GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST &

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER.

Grain Commission Merchants

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You want results. We get them for you | Write for m
Send sample.

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "

must not cease our efforts to establish Direct Legislation in Manitoba as speedily as possible. The need for it becomes more apparent every day."

SHORT COURSE IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY

The Poultry Department of Manitoba Agricultural college, Winnipeg, Canada, will give its first short course on "The Care and Management of Poultry" this winter, from January 8 to 29, 1913. This is the first short course of its kind ever offered to the people of Western Canada interested in poultry. It is held at a time of the year when farm work is quite slack, thus giving the farmer, his wife, son or daughter a splendid opportunity of spending three weeks studying poultry at our college, and, with the information gained, go back to the farm and make poultry-keeping a better paying branch of their farm work. This course also offers inducements to the poultry breeder to become better acquainted with the various breeds of poultry, and their care and management.

Equipment
On the college poultry plant there are poultry houses of various types and designs, having a capacity of five hundred head of poultry. There is a large lecture room in the poultry building, to be used for the lecture work; a killing room, for demonstration in killing, plucking and dressing poultry for the market; besides an incubator room and feed rooms. The poultry on the plant consists of twenty-two different varieties of chickens, five breeds of ducks, four of geese, and two of turkeys, all of which are available for lecture work and demonstration purposes. On the plant are seven colony houses, also various makes and sizes of incubators and brooders, fattening crates, feed hoppers, brood coops, egg crates, and models of poultry houses and appliances.
In the three weeks available for this course, lectures, demonstrations and practical exercises will be given on the

most important points of
agement.

Lectures

Some of the topics which
russed in the lectures are
The importance of the
try; poultry-keeping as
mixed farming; locatio
construction of poultry l
and breeds of poultry, t
tory and development;
breeding; selection;
egg production; incu
and rearing chicks
and dressing poultry

Seventy-five per
products placed on
kets are produced
With dressed pou
pound, and new-laid
60c a dozen, we e
strongly the import
of raising mor
poultry on our Manitoba farms.

This course offers a splendid oppor
tunity to learn how to make poultry
raising pay. Men and women interested
in poultry will be admitted to this
course, provided their application has
been accepted. Application blanks and
full information may be obtained by
writing for our calendar.

Students must be at the college for
registration on the morning of Wednes
day, January 8. Classes will begin at
1.30 p.m. on the same day. The regular
classes will begin at 9 o'clock in the
morning, and at 1.30 in the afternoon.
Registration fee of three dollars
(\$3.00) will be charged all students, the
same to be paid at the Bursar's office
when registering.

KILLED HIMSELF

"You say he died from a single blow
administered by himself?"

"Certainly."

"But it isn't possible."

"Yes, it is."

"But how did he do it?"

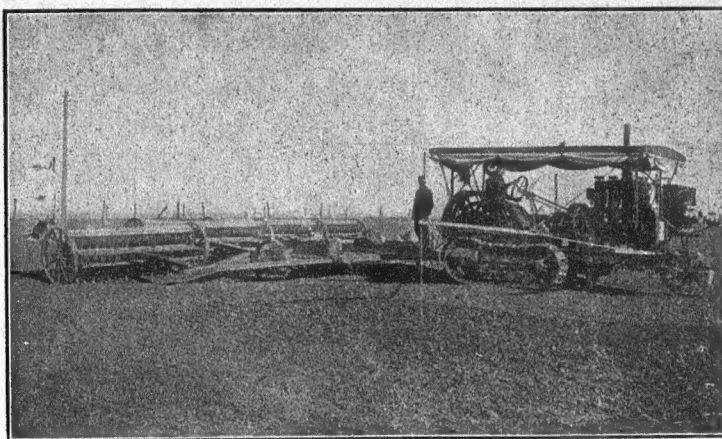
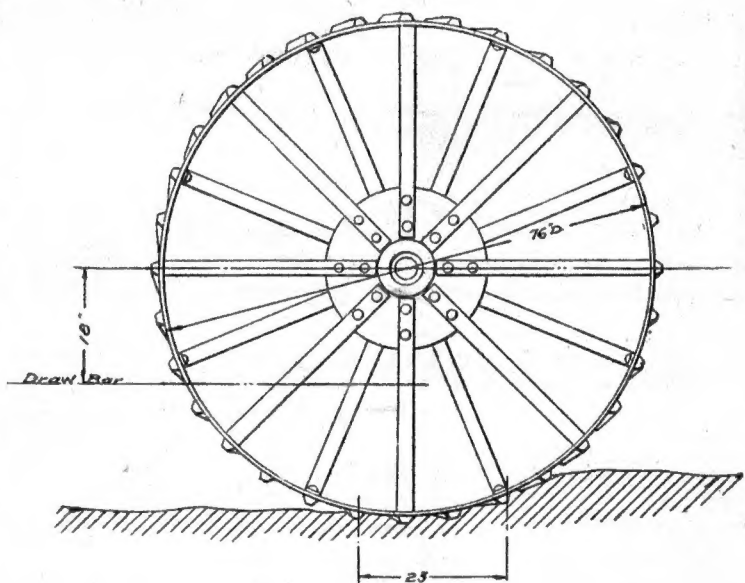
"Blew out the gas?"

"Oh!"

HOLT Caterpillar

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

It will crawl around over wet places where you would have hard work to get a horse to go. It's a great deal like the fuzzy worm from which it gets its name, because it has a long footing area and does not bear down very heavily on any one point.



If you will look at the cut on the left you will easily recognize another big feature of advantage that the **Caterpillar Track** has over the wheel. To get the most tractive surface a wheel must sink into the ground, and when it does this it is all the time

climbing a hill and wasting power that ought to be utilized in pulling its load. The more the wheel sinks down into the ground the more power is being wasted. Isn't it better to use a wheel like the **Caterpillar Track** that does not sink in but simply lays itself down and allows the weight of the engine to run over it like a locomotive on its rails.

This feature of the **Caterpillar** is especially effective in seeding, where the tractor is working on loose soil. Then, too, it doesn't pack the ground; you know what a round wheel does and whether or not it injures the growing crop.

HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

The **Caterpillar** is an all-purpose farm tractor that will replace the horses on your ranch. It will work wherever horses can be used, and you don't have to lay up after every rain or wait for the land to dry out in the spring or pull out around the buffalo wallows. One man used his **Caterpillar** three weeks this last spring before his neighbor could get his round-wheel tractor out of his yard, let alone doing any work with it. Doesn't that pay? It is also used extensively for freighting and railroad contracting work in hauling elevating graders.

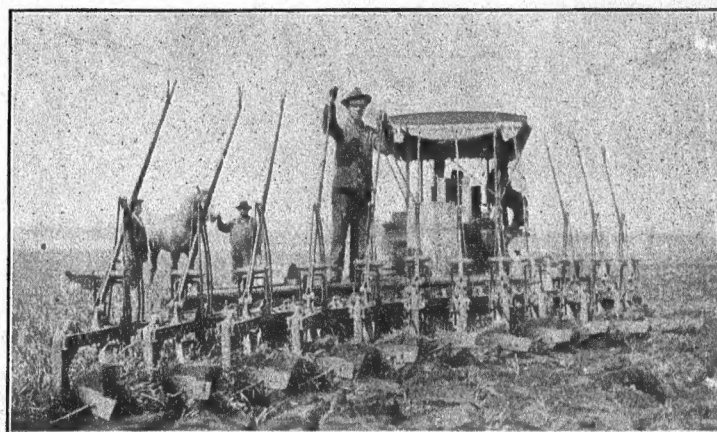
We want you to know more about the **Holt Caterpillar Tractor**, so fill in the coupon and send it in, and we will be glad to send you a catalogue.

Canadian Holt Co. Limited

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Calgary

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Please send me CATERPILLAR Catalogue.

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Acres Farmed

G.G.G. 12-25-12

To the Western Farmer:

Every Farmer •
*should join his own
 organization and
 co-operate with his
 fellow farmers*

**"In Union
 Is Strength"**

The whole tendency of the present high state of civilization is to widen the gap between the producer and consumer. We have allowed to grow up an elaborate and expensive system of selling so that as many non-producers as possible may feed on the public expense. Why can we not, as producers, swing this tendency in the opposite direction?

The first step is to arouse the farmer to the fact that this unsound economic condition makes him a victim of an army of profit takers. Does the farmer realize that under the present system it takes more than twice as much to market his product than what he gets for the production, or, in other words, the farmer gets \$6.00, the middle man and railroad \$13.00, the consumer paying \$19.00. He does realize, and very forcibly, the fact that after such a bountiful harvest he will not receive for it the actual cost of production, while the large profit has gone to the middle man. Is there not something here for the farmer to stop and think about, and our legislators as well?

The burden of the high cost of living is being placed more and more upon the farmers. Why should this be when it is a truism of economics, "That the prosperity of the farming class is the prosperity of the whole country." We do not need to abolish the present system of the commission man, who is standing direct between the producer and the consumer, but we do need to cut out the vast army who partake of the profit without doing any service whatever. The farmer can only bring this about by the organization of his own class; he must belong to and support his own organization. If he cannot give it financial support he is in duty bound to give it his moral support. No man can preserve his own self respect unless he preserves the respect for his own profession.

—The—
Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA FARMERS ADDRESS
 CALGARY OFFICE

Calgary, Alta.